



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 168

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 2022

No. 186

## House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker.

### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

Loving God, You long to be gracious to us. When our wishes and hopes rush at us like wild animals, when our personal agendas and self-serving desires threaten to determine the course of our day, we ask that You would interrupt the cacophony of chaos and speak Your grace to us. Envelop us in the wideness of Your mercy and show us Your compassion.

You, O Lord, are a God of justice. When our understanding of equity is dimmed by our sense of entitlement and our urge to be right blinds us from pursuing what is moral, repair our relationships with Your righteous judgment. Then, as You envelop us in the wideness of Your mercy, show us how to show compassion.

God, You do not spare us the bread of adversity nor the water of affliction. Open our eyes to that which You reveal to us in these moments, open our ears that we would hear the assurance of Your voice, and open our hearts to receive Your salvation. For by Your grace, You envelop us in the wideness of Your mercy and in You we will find compassion.

In Your loving name we pray.  
Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the Chamber her approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1 of rule I, the Journal stands approved.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. COMER) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. COMER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

### HONORING ROSA PARKS

(Ms. SEWELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SEWELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor an American native, an Alabama native, and a civil rights icon, Mrs. Rosa Parks, on the 67th anniversary of her historic arrest.

On this day, December 1, 1955, in Montgomery, Alabama, Mrs. Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat, taking a bold stand against Montgomery's segregated bus system. Her dignified courage sparked the beginning of the Montgomery bus boycott and changed the very fabric of our Nation.

As the Representative of Alabama's Seventh Congressional District, I am proud to be an original cosponsor of H.R. 5111, the Rosa Parks Day Act, which would designate today, December 1, as a Federal holiday in her honor.

This bill would ensure that her brave sacrifice will live on in American history forever, and I urge my colleagues to sign on.

As we reflect on her courage, let us never forget the power of ordinary Americans to achieve extraordinary social change.

In the words of Rosa Parks, I urge you all to "never be fearful about what you are doing when it is right."

### IT IS TIME TO RETURN TO AMERICAN ENERGY DOMINANCE

(Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, last night, the temperature in my hometown of Altoona, Pennsylvania, was 28 degrees Fahrenheit.

As a harsh winter arrives, the Biden administration has failed to address the skyrocketing heating prices that are set to affect people across the entirety of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In the past year, the price of fuel oil has risen 86 percent. This is the direct result of President Biden's decision to implement Green New Deal initiatives instead of using the energy that is under the feet of my constituents, the coal, the oil, the Marcellus shale, and the natural gas that are in Pennsylvania and that can help drive down the prices this winter.

It is time to enact commonsense permitting reforms. It is time to return to American energy dominance, instead of using taxpayer dollars to subsidize windmills and solar panels that fail to produce the baseload power that Americans want and, right now, facing winter, that Americans need.

### RECOGNIZING SENIOR MASTER SERGEANT PAIGE FLAHERTY

(Ms. HOULAHAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. HOULAHAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Senior Master Sergeant Paige Flaherty, who for the past year has joined my office as a

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



Printed on recycled paper.

H8675

member of the Air Force's legislative fellowship program. Paige embodies some of the best qualities of our forces, and indeed, of our Nation.

Her tireless work with my team these past 11 months has revealed not only the immense depth of her commitment to public service, but also her intelligence, her kindness, and her grit. I am grateful for her leadership and insight, which I have relied upon time and time again as we have worked together to advocate for military families and those who serve in uniform.

Although I am extremely sad to see her leave my staff and resume her work in the Air Force, I appreciate all she has done as part of my team.

Thank you, Paige.

#### CELEBRATING THE 96TH BIRTHDAY OF PLACENTIA, CALIFORNIA

(Mrs. KIM of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. KIM of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to join our amazing city of Placentia and the residents that live in it and the entire community in California's 39th Congressional District as we celebrate the city's 96th birthday.

"Placentia" is derived from the Latin word meaning "pleasant place to live," and it certainly fulfills its name. Placentia is home to beautiful neighborhoods, good schools, stately churches, and endless outdoor recreation.

Our fast-growing community of 45,000 residents is tight-knit, hardworking, and dedicated to giving back. Some of my fondest memories include the city's concerts in the park, the annual Love Placentia event, and the always-lively Tamale Festival.

I am honored to represent Placentia in Congress and will do all I can to ensure our community continues to thrive.

Happy birthday, Placentia.

#### PAYING TRIBUTE TO MARGARET "PEGGY" PALMER

(Ms. DEAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DEAN. Madam Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a devoted community leader and friend, Margaret "Peggy" Palmer, who passed away on October 27.

A native of Willow Grove, Pennsylvania, Peggy gave her time, her energy, and her love to our community in Montgomery County.

She was guided by her strong faith and was a committed member of the First Baptist Church of Crestmont. She was also a guiding light for civic engagement, serving as a committee person with the ARDC. Peggy was a relentless volunteer for Democratic candidates that began when she volunteered with her beloved mother, Lil-

lian, for President Obama's 2008 campaign. She also worked as court crier and served as a member of the Willow Grove NAACP.

No matter the role, Peggy worked harder than anyone, always with her signature kindness, humility, Jolly Ranchers, and red lipstick. She greeted everyone the same, with a hug and a kiss and "hey, baby."

She was loved by her family. Until the day she died, Peggy cared for her whole family, especially her dear brother, Johnny.

I join Johnny and the rest of our community in mourning her passing. Her legacy lives on in the lives of the people she inspired, including me.

#### HONORING ROBIN REED

(Mr. CLINE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CLINE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize a great Virginian, WDBJ7's legendary meteorologist, Robin Reed, as Reed recently announced his well-deserved retirement from local news.

Since graduating from James Madison University in 1978, Reed pursued a career in local journalism. Forty of his 44 years in the business have been at WDBJ7 out of Roanoke.

Even though weathermen take undeserved hits for nasty weather forecasts, Reed's long-running weather reports were a favorite of the community, sunshine, rain, or snow.

Additionally, Reed teaches as a professor of practice at Virginia Tech School of Communication, a position he will continue in, preparing the next generation to improve their communication skills for the betterment of society.

Reed is also a devout family man, as his children remember him regularly coming to big events in their lives, from marching band performances to camping in the Adirondacks with the Scouts.

Among numerous journalistic accomplishments, Reed received the Citizen of the Year Award in Media from the Roanoke branch of the NAACP and was honored as a favorite member of the Virginia Tech faculty after being nominated by numerous students.

I join countless Roanoke Valley residents and viewers in wishing Reed a great retirement and thank him for his lasting contributions to local journalism.

#### REMEMBERING DR. NOA EMMETT ALULI

(Mr. KAHELE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KAHELE. Madam Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I stand before you to share the passing of one of Hawaii's most beloved individuals, my

friend and mentor, Dr. Noa Emmett Aluli.

Uncle Emmett, as many affectionately called him, dedicated his life to the health and well-being of Native Hawaiians.

He graduated from the University of Hawaii and later opened and practiced at Molokai Family Health Center and Clinic. He helped draft the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act that was signed into law in 1988 to improve the health status of Native Hawaiians and cofounded Na Pu'uwai, the Native Hawaiian Health Care System that serves the island of Molokai.

Dr. Aluli also served as a member of the Second Congressional District's Native Hawaiian Health Task Force, helping set Federal policies to advance Native Hawaiian healthcare.

Uncle Emmett leaves an indelible mark on the hearts of the people of Hawaii, and his contributions will be felt for generations. He will be greatly missed by his family and his beloved people of Molokai.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Byrd, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 2220. An act to amend title 40, United States Code, to modify the treatment of certain bargain-price options to purchase at less than fair market value, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has agreed to without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 118. Concurrent Resolution authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony to present Congressional Gold Medals to the United States Capitol Police and others who protected the Capitol on January 6, 2021.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1466. An act to authorize the Director of the United States Geological Survey to establish a regional program to assess, monitor, and benefit the hydrology of saline lakes in the Great Basin and the migratory birds and other wildlife dependent on those habitats, and for other purposes.

S. 4017. An act to designate the United States courthouse located at 111 South Highland Avenue in Jackson, Tennessee, as the "James D. Todd United States Courthouse", and for other purposes.

S. 4337. An act to amend title 5, United States code, to authorize the appointment of spouses of members of the Armed Forces who are on active duty, disabled, or deceased to positions in which the spouses will work remotely.

S. 5060. An act to redesignate the Federal building located at 212 Third Avenue South in Minneapolis, Minnesota, as the "Paul D. Wellstone Federal Building", and for other purposes.

□ 1215

### CONGRATULATING RICH FELTS ON HIS RETIREMENT

(Mr. MANN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MANN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize a great Kansan, Rich Felts, and to congratulate him on his retirement from a career of service to Kansas farmers, ranchers, and agricultural producers.

Rich has always been a tireless advocate for agriculture. He earned his degree in animal science from Kansas State University, after which he began his service to Kansas Farm Bureau at the county level, holding many different leadership and volunteer positions. Now, after having served as the president of Kansas Farm Bureau for 8 years, Rich will be retiring on December 5.

As a partner in Felts Farms, a grain and livestock operation near Liberty, Kansas, Rich has been through it all, and he brought his firsthand experience with him to Kansas Farm Bureau, where he never failed to empathize with local producers.

Congratulations on a job well done, Rich. Thank you for stewarding the legacy of Kansas Farm Bureau so well. I know that Shirley and your children, Cynthia, Darren, Ryan, and Kimberly are so proud of you. Your leadership has been an inspiration and a model to us all. Congratulations.

### LUNG CANCER SCREENING SAVES LIVES

(Mr. HIGGINS of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, lung cancer is the deadliest form of cancer in the United States, yet only 6 percent of people eligible get screened, and that number decreases among underserved populations.

Prevention and early detection are the best protections against lung cancer. That is why we have introduced the Increasing Access to Lung Cancer Screening Act. This bill expands coverage for and improves access to lung cancer screening. It also provides new coverage for tobacco cessation, as smoking is a major cause of lung cancer.

Our bill builds on the work of Buffalo's Roswell Park Comprehensive Cancer Center. I ask my colleagues to join me and Representative CASTOR in supporting this legislation that will enhance the goals set through the President's Cancer Moonshot to save lives and end cancer as we know it.

### BIDEN SOUTHERN BORDER CRISIS

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, Biden and Democrats have failed to secure the southern border. Since Biden took office, over 1 million illegal aliens have evaded apprehension, including 60,000 in October.

Among the 4 million who have illegally crossed the border since Biden are professional mass murderers on the terrorist screening database. American families are at greater risk than ever of mass murder, which is why voters elected a Republican House majority to fight for effective border enforcement.

As the co-chair of the French-American Caucus and of French heritage myself, I was grateful yesterday to have been present with President Emmanuel Macron at the Library of Congress.

South Carolina appreciates both the Marquis de Lafayette, who landed at Georgetown in 1777 to support the American Revolution, with his portrait here in the Chamber, and Michelin Tire Corporation, whose Lexington groundbreaking I attended this week in 1979, now the largest Michelin manufacturing facility in the world.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, who successfully protected America for 20 years, as the global war on terrorism, sadly which continues, now moving from the Afghanistan safe haven to America.

### CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF DEBRA WALKER

(Ms. TLAIB asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of the life of my dear friend Debra Walker, who has recently gained her wings.

Debra was one of the most thoughtful, kindest human beings. She was an artist, crafter, poet, and spoken word performer.

She founded and led Power in Poetry Experience of Detroit, served as their treasurer and on the boards of many local nonprofits, and traveled the world training people on cost reduction methods.

She was a loving mother, grandmother, neighbor, and community member. My sons have always known her as Gabriel's grandmother.

Debra would always show up for anyone, and she did it with her full, authentic self.

I am sending her daughters, grandbabies, and family prayers of strength. We will miss Debra.

### CONGRATULATING DR. TONY BRANNON ON HIS RETIREMENT

(Mr. COMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Dr. Tony Brannon on his well-deserved retirement.

Dr. Brannon grew up on a small family farm and at an early age began to

participate in the Future Farmers of America events. His dedication to the FFA program and agricultural community would only grow.

He completed a bachelor's degree in agricultural education from Murray State in 1981, a master's degree in 1982, and a Ph.D. at Oklahoma State University in 1988.

Dr. Brannon's heart never left Murray State, though. Legend has it he even wrote in soap on his bathroom mirror "MSU" as a reminder of his goal to come back to Murray State.

He returned to Murray State as a faculty member in agricultural education and mechanization. In 2005, he was named the dean of the School of Agriculture. For nearly 35 years, he has molded a generation of new agricultural leaders in Kentucky.

As many gather to celebrate Dr. Brannon's retirement, I thank him for his commitment to the MSU community, service to the Kentucky FFA Foundation, and unwavering passion for helping thousands of students achieve their dreams.

### PROTECTING THE PLANET FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

(Mr. AUCHINCLOSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to discuss the climate crisis and clean energy investments we need to continue as we double down on the work we started this Congress to protect a planet of clean air and clean water for future generations.

During the district work period, I hosted a conference on climate action and clean energy at Olin College of Engineering in Needham, Massachusetts. Across three panels of experts, we covered policy and industry, clean energy science and technology, and international affairs.

Despite the challenges we discussed, I am optimistic. There is growing political will, abundant talent and innovation, and increasing global cooperation around the imperative of a clean energy transition.

Next Congress we must build on that political will in order to achieve a future of clean air, clean water, and clean energy that is too cheap to meter.

### HONORING THE LIFE OF DANIEL WHEAT

(Mr. STAUBER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STAUBER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Daniel Wheat, a young man from Duluth, Minnesota, who recently passed away.

When Daniel was born, doctors told his parents that he would never walk or talk, but he proved them wrong. While Daniel happened to have been born with Down syndrome, he didn't let

it stop him from living his life to the fullest and bringing happiness to everyone around him.

Daniel lived a life filled with service to the Duluth community. His warm heart and sense of humor brought endless joy to his family, friends, and anyone else who was lucky enough to have met him.

From playing the drums and cymbals in Duluth East High School's band to winning gold, silver, and bronze medals in powerlifting for Team USA at the International Special Olympic Games, Daniel lived every day to the fullest. We should all work to embody a perspective like Daniel's by living each day to its highest potential.

Daniel Wheat was an inspiration to his family, and our entire community is better off because he was in our lives. I pray that God watches over the Wheat family as they grieve and remember him.

#### CORPORATE CRIME DATABASE IS CRITICAL

(Ms. SCANLON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, this week I proudly joined Senator DURBIN and Senator BLUMENTHAL in introducing the Corporate Crime Database Act, bicameral legislation that requires the Department of Justice to collect, aggregate, analyze, and publish comprehensive data on Federal corporate criminal enforcement actions.

While the Department of Justice regularly collects data on nearly every type of street-level crime, there is currently very little reporting of corporate and white-collar crimes.

A Federal corporate crime database is critical to bolstering corporate crime law enforcement and holding wrongdoers accountable. But the last thorough DOJ report on corporate crime was in 1979.

Without data or transparency, lawmakers, journalists, and the public are left in the dark about the size and scope of corporate crime in America and the effectiveness of the Federal Government's response.

By requiring the DOJ to collect and analyze information regarding enforcement actions, publish a database of the enforcement actions, and submit an annual report to Congress, the Corporate Crime Database Act will deter future crimes and protect victims.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this commonsense legislation to curtail corporate crime.

#### REMEMBERING DR. GLENN BLODGETT

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to re-

member the life and the legacy of Dr. Glenn Blodgett, known to most as Doc Blodgett. Doc Blodgett passed away at the age of 73 on November 21, surrounded by loved ones.

Doc Blodgett spent more than 40 years managing the horse division at the Four Sixes Ranch in Texas. Blodgett led the ranch's team of veterinary staff. He oversaw all veterinary practices and reproductive services, including horse breeding. Nearly 1,500 mares were bred from the ranch each year.

Outside of his work at the Four Sixes Ranch, Doc served on the board of the American Association of Equine Practitioners and in 2019 was inducted into the Texas Cowboy Hall of Fame.

Earlier this year, I had the great privilege of traveling to the Four Sixes Ranch and interacting with Doc Blodgett and the legendary horse program at the ranch. One thing was clear during the visit, Doc Blodgett was incredibly passionate about his work. He was a master of his practice and someone who left an irreplaceable mark on the equine industry.

Doc Blodgett is survived by his loving wife of more than 50 years, Karen Wright, his two daughters, four granddaughters, and one grandson.

Madam Speaker, please join me in keeping Karen, the Blodgett family, and Doc Blodgett's friends in your prayers.

#### REMEMBERING FELIPE VALLS

(Mr. GIMENEZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GIMENEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to mourn the loss and honor the incredible life of Mr. Felipe Valls.

Felipe Valls was a giant of the Cuban exile community in Miami and founded the iconic Versailles Restaurant in Little Havana.

Valls was born in Santiago de Cuba in 1933. He attended the prestigious Riverside Military Academy in Georgia and returned to his hometown after graduating in 1950. When he was 27 years old, Valls escaped the Communist revolution with his wife and two children.

In Miami, he found work in the restaurant business; first as a busboy, and then at a restaurant equipment company. He then opened International Equipment Company, which sold restaurant equipment such as refrigeration, air conditioners, and espresso machines that he imported from Europe.

It was at this time that Valls invented the *ventanita*, the now ubiquitous window stands where locals gather for their morning shot of Cuban coffee. In 1971, Valls opened Versailles Restaurant on Calle Ocho. Today, it is the most famous Cuban restaurant in Miami and possibly the world.

Versailles is a culinary, social, and cultural landmark in Miami. It has served delicious Cuban pastries, sandwiches, and *cafecitos* for more than 50

years. It is one of the first places that any visitor to Miami will go, and three U.S. Presidents have eaten there.

In Felipe Valls' own words, Versailles "is where you come to take the pulse of our community . . . Versailles is the Cuban exile that refuses to kneel down." I believe that Versailles is the heart of the Cuban exile community in Miami.

Felipe is survived by his loving children and grandchildren, who continue his family's proud legacy. His long life reflected those of so many hardworking Cuban exiles who built a new community in Miami. He will be missed. May he rest in peace.

#### CONGRATULATING LEANDREA MIKELL

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate LeAndrea Mikell, the executive director for government and community engagement at Savannah State University for making the annual Georgia Trend 40 under 40 list.

LeAndrea grew up in Hardeeville, South Carolina, right on the other side of the river from Savannah. Though she didn't grow up in Savannah proper, LeAndrea lives and breathes our city.

She began her professional life in the city as a student at Savannah State University, where she interned for the Savannah Area Chamber of Commerce, then went on to work for the Savannah Morning News, then to the World Trade Center in Savannah, then back to her alma mater.

Today, LeAndrea works with students, residents, and elected officials to provide better opportunities for young people across the region to prepare them for the success they deserve.

It is citizens like LeAndrea who make Savannah the tight-knit community it is. We are so lucky to have such talented people like her working to secure a better and brighter future for the students in our city.

I thank Georgia Trend for including her in its 40 under 40 list, and to thank LeAndrea for the important work that she does for her university and for our city.

□ 1230

#### HONORING FRANK SCHIEFELBEIN, JR.

(Mrs. FISCHBACH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of a staple in Minnesota's farm community, Frank Schiefelbein. Frank passed away earlier this week on his beloved farm.

Frank, better known as "Big Frank," led a life centered around faith, family,

farming, friends, and food. He started his Angus herd, now the largest in the State, in the late 1950s with the mission of making the perfect steak.

He met his wife, Frosty, when he was only 16 years old. Through their 69 years of marriage, they raised 9 sons and have 32 grandchildren and 31 great-grandchildren to carry on his legacy.

He truly left an impression on everyone he met, and he will be greatly missed by everyone.

#### ABOLISH THE DEATH PENALTY

(Ms. BUSH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. BUSH. Madam Speaker, St. Louis and I rise today to remind my colleagues that there is no place in a humane society for State-sanctioned violence.

On Tuesday, Kevin “KJ” Johnson was taken from his family by capital punishment. From the systemic racism that tainted his conviction and the State’s continuing use of executions to the Missouri Supreme Court’s and the U.S. Supreme Court’s denial of a stay of execution, KJ was failed by our criminal legal system.

Missouri intends to move forward with the executions of four more people in the coming months. Congress must act. Congress must pass legislation to abolish the Federal death penalty and encourage States to follow suit.

I am also urging our President to continue leading on this issue and act now. Commute the sentences of all those on Federal death row, condemn State executions, and urge his administration, this administration, to stop seeking the death penalty. Let’s abolish the death penalty once and for all.

#### CONGRATULATING ANDALE HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL TEAM

(Mr. ESTES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ESTES. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate and congratulate the Andale High School Indians on their 2022 Class 3A football State championship, their fourth in a row.

Since 2019, Coach Dylan Schmidt and the class of 2022 have shown the State and country that the hard work and dedication they put into the game are unmatched on the field.

With their win last Saturday, Andale continued its 4-year undefeated streak of 51 games, the second-longest active win streak in the entire country. To put this in perspective, the seniors at Andale High School have never lost a high school football game.

During this impressive run, Andale has outscored their opponents by an average of more than 45 points per game. Coach Schmidt and his team now hold the record for the fourth-longest winning streak in Kansas State history.

In a testament to their talent and Coach Schmidt’s commitment to excellence, the team has only lost twice since 2017.

I hope the entire House will join me in congratulating Andale High School and Coach Schmidt on their monumental achievements on the field and off the field.

I wish them continued success in their upcoming season. Go Indians.

#### HONORING THE SERVICE OF COLONEL BUD ANDERSON

(Mr. MCCLINTOCK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, whether in 60 seconds or 60 hours, it is impossible to do justice to the heroism, patriotism, and service that defines the life of Colonel Bud Anderson.

He flew 116 fighter combat missions over Europe in World War II, shot down more than 16 enemy aircraft, and was decorated 25 times, including two Legions of Merit, five Distinguished Flying Crosses, the Bronze Star, 16 air medals, the French Legion of Honor, and the French Croix de Guerre.

Chuck Yeager called him a “mongoose” and “the best fighter pilot I have ever seen.”

After distinguished service in Korea and Vietnam, he managed McDonnell Douglas’ legendary flight facility at Edwards Air Force Base.

He is still going strong at the age of 100, and today, I am pleased to announce, at the request of Congressman LAMALFA and myself, that the Air Force has just promoted him to the rank of Brigadier General, effective December 14.

God bless you, General Anderson. Congratulations, and thank you on behalf of a grateful Nation.

#### RESTORING AMERICAN ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

(Mr. CLYDE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, over the weekend, the White House eased sanctions on Venezuela’s oil sector, permitting Chevron to resume oil production in the communist regime. This policy follows an undeniable pattern of the President putting our Nation last.

Joe Biden is more than happy to green-light drilling in Venezuela but stalls drilling permits here in the United States. He is delighted to beg foreign adversaries like Saudi Arabia to boost production but refuses to unleash American energy. The President is determined to advance Green New Deal policies but fails to help Americans struggling to fill their gas tanks and heat their homes this winter.

Make no mistake: This is the America last administration. You see, President Biden wants to totally control

U.S. fossil fuel energy, and he can do it more easily through manipulating imports of foreign oil than he can over domestic production once it has begun. It is a nefarious plan.

Thankfully, though, in just a few short weeks, House Republicans will retake the majority and start advancing legislation to restore American energy independence once and for all.

#### WORLD AIDS DAY

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, today is World AIDS Day, and lest we forget, it is not over yet.

In 2021, 1.5 million persons became infected with AIDS and 600,000 died; a pandemic or an epidemic. As we fought and scurried to save lives against COVID-19, let us not forget.

I rise to thank all the AIDS advocacy groups and my particular center, the Thomas Street Clinic, which will hold a World AIDS Day ceremony today, one that I never miss except when in Washington.

I remember the days of standing at the bedsides of those who were dying alone. We must continue to research, we must continue to acknowledge, and we must continue to eliminate the stigma, for all of those infected and affected AIDS must have human dignity.

I am reminded of my early engagement standing with the late Senator Orrin Hatch and, of course, the late Senator Ted Kennedy when they announced the Ryan White CARE Treatment Act, and what an amazing impact.

We have lost many souls. Many families have suffered, but as Americans, let us continue to fight against the scourge of AIDS and to embrace those who are fighting and living with AIDS.

World AIDS Day. We should never forget. It is not over yet.

#### ONE STOP SHOP COMMUNITY REENTRY PROGRAM ACT OF 2021

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1499, I call up the bill (H.R. 3372) to authorize implementation grants to community-based nonprofits to operate one-stop reentry centers, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. SCHRIER). Pursuant to House Resolution 1499, the amendment printed in part A of House Report 117-587 is adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 3372

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “One Stop Shop Community Reentry Program Act of 2022”.

## SEC. 2. COMMUNITY REENTRY CENTER GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) **PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.**—The Attorney General is authorized to carry out a grant program to make grants to eligible entities for the purpose of creating community reentry centers.

(b) **APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.**—Each application for a grant under this section shall—

(1) demonstrate a plan to work with community stakeholders who interact with formerly incarcerated people or individuals with a conviction record and their families to—

(A) identify specific strategies and approaches to providing reentry services;

(B) develop a needs assessment tool to survey or conduct focus groups with community members in order to identify—

(i) the needs of individuals after conviction or incarceration, and the barriers such individuals face; and

(ii) the needs of the families and communities to which such individuals belong; and

(C) use the information gathered pursuant to subparagraph (B) to determine the reentry services to be provided by the community reentry center;

(2) identify the institutions from which individuals who are released from incarceration are likely to reenter the community served by the community reentry center, and develop a plan, if feasible, to provide transportation for such released individuals to the community reentry center, to the individual's residence, or to a location where the individual is ordered by a court to report;

(3) demonstrate a plan to provide accessible notice of the location of the reentry intake and coordination center and the services that it will provide (either directly or on a referral basis), including, where feasible, within and outside of institutions identified under paragraph (1);

(4) demonstrate a plan to provide intake and reentry needs assessment that is trauma-informed and gender-responsive after an individual is released from an institution, or, in the case of an individual who is convicted of an offense and not sentenced to a term of imprisonment, after such conviction, and where feasible, before release, to ensure that the individuals served by the center are referred to appropriate reentry services based on the individual's needs immediately upon release from an institution or after conviction, and continuously thereafter as needed;

(5) demonstrate a plan to provide the reentry services identified in paragraph (1)(C);

(6) demonstrate a plan to continue to provide services (including through referral) for individuals served by the center who move to a different geographic area to ensure appropriate case management, case planning, and access to continuous or new services, where necessary, and based on consistent reevaluation of needs;

(7) identify specific methods that the community reentry center will employ to achieve performance objectives among the individuals served by the center, including—

(A) increased access to and participation in reentry services;

(B) reduction in recidivism rates;

(C) increased numbers of individuals obtaining and retaining employment;

(D) increased enrollment in and degrees earned from educational programs, including high school or the equivalent thereof, and institutions of higher education and receipt of professional or occupational licenses;

(E) increased enrollment in vocational rehabilitation, technical schools, or vocational training;

(F) increased numbers of individuals obtaining and maintaining permanent and stable housing; and

(G) increased self-reports of successful community living, including stability of living situation and positive family relationships; and

(8) to the extent practicable, identify State, local, and private funds available to supplement the funds received under this section.

(c) **PREFERENCE.**—The Attorney General shall give preference to applicants that demonstrate that they seek to employ individuals who have been convicted of an offense, or served a term of imprisonment and have completed any court-ordered supervision, or that, to the extent allowable by law, employ such formerly incarcerated individuals in positions of responsibility.

(d) **EVALUATION AND REPORT.**—

(1) **EVALUATION.**—The Attorney General shall enter into an agreement with a nonprofit organization with expertise in analyzing data related to reentry services and recidivism to monitor and evaluate each recipient of funds under this section.

(2) **REPORT.**—Not later than one year after the date on which grants are initially made under this section, and annually thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress a report on the program, which shall include—

(A) the number of grants made, the number of eligible entities receiving such grants, and the amount of funding distributed to each eligible entity pursuant to this section;

(B) the location of each eligible entity receiving such a grant, and the population served by the community reentry center;

(C) the number of persons who have participated in reentry services offered by a community reentry center, disaggregated by type of services, and success rates of participants in each service to the extent possible;

(D) the number of persons who have participated in reentry services for which they received a referral from a community reentry center, disaggregated by type of services, and success rates of participants in each service;

(E) recidivism rates within the population served by each community reentry center, both before and after receiving a grant under this section;

(F) the numbers of individuals obtaining and retaining employment within the population served by each community reentry center, both before and after receiving a grant under this section;

(G) the number of individuals obtaining and maintaining housing within the population served by each community reentry center, both before and after receiving a grant under this section;

(H) the number of individuals enrolled in an educational program, including high school, or the equivalent thereof, and institutions of higher education, both before and after receiving a grant under this section;

(I) the number of individuals enrolled in vocational rehabilitation, technical schools, or vocational training, both before and after receiving a grant under this section; and

(J) for each eligible entity receiving a grant under this section, the number of individuals employed who have been convicted of an offense, or served a term of imprisonment and have completed any court-ordered supervision, to include the number of formerly incarcerated individuals in positions of responsibility.

(e) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDER.**—The term “community stakeholder”—

(A) means an individual who serves the community and

(B) includes—

(i) a school official;

(ii) a faith leader;

(iii) a social service provider;

(iv) a leader of a neighborhood association;

(v) a public safety representative;

(vi) an employee of an organization that provides reentry services;

(vii) a member of a civic or volunteer group related to the provision of reentry services;

(viii) a health care professional; and

(ix) an employee of a State, local, or tribal government agency with expertise in the provision of reentry services.

(2) **COMMUNITY REENTRY CENTER.**—The term “community reentry center” means a center that—

(A) offers intake, reentry needs assessments, case management, and case planning for reentry services for individuals after conviction or incarceration;

(B) provides the reentry services identified under subsection (b)(1)(C) at a single location; and

(C) provides referrals to appropriate service providers based on the assessment of needs of the individuals.

(3) **ELIGIBLE ENTITY.**—The term “eligible entity” means a community-based nonprofit organization that—

(A) has expertise in the provision of reentry services; and

(B) is located in a geographic area that has disproportionately high numbers of residents, when compared to the local community, who—

(i) have been arrested;

(ii) have been convicted of a criminal offense; and

(iii) return to such geographic area after incarceration.

(4) **REENTRY SERVICES.**—The term “reentry services”—

(A) means comprehensive and holistic services that improve outcomes for individuals after conviction or incarceration; and

(B) includes—

(i) seeking and maintaining employment, including—

(I) assistance with drafting resumes, establishing emails accounts, locating job solicitations, submitting of job applications, and preparing for interviews; and

(II) securing any licenses, certifications, government-issued identifications, or other documentation necessary to obtain employment;

(ii) placement in job placement programs that partner with private employers;

(iii) obtaining free and low-cost job skills classes, including computer skills, technical skills, vocational skills, and any other job-related or other necessary skills;

(iv) supporting preparation for post-secondary education, including academic counseling, peer mentoring, and community support;

(v) locating and maintaining housing, which may include housing counseling, assisting with finding and securing affordable housing including in areas of opportunity, assisting with applications for subsidized housing and housing-related benefits, locating and identifying temporary shelter when housing cannot be found immediately and applying for home energy and utility assistance programs;

(vi) obtaining identification cards, driver's licenses, replacement Social Security cards, birth certificates, and citizenship or immigration documentation;

(vii) registering to vote, and applying for voting rights to be restored, where permitted by law;

(viii) applying for or accessing high school equivalency classes, vocational rehabilitation or technical courses;

(ix) applying for loans for and admission to institutions of higher education;

(x) financial counseling planning, empowerment or coaching;

(xi) legal assistance or referrals for record sealing or expungement, forfeiture of property or assets, family law and custody matters, legal aid services (including other civil legal aid services), and relevant civil matters including housing and other issues;

(xii) retrieving property or funds retained by the arresting agency or facility of incarceration, or retrieving property or funds obtained while incarcerated;

(xiii) transportation, including through provision of transit fare;

(xiv) individual and familial counseling;

(xv) problem-solving, in coordination with counsel where necessary, any difficulties in compliance with court-ordered supervision requirements, including restrictions on living with certain family members, contact with certain friends, bond requirements, location and residency restrictions, electronic monitoring compliance, court-ordered substance use disorder treatment, and other court-ordered requirements;

(xvi) communication needs, including providing a mobile phone, mobile phone service or access, or internet access;

(xvii) applying for State or Federal government benefits, where eligible, and assisting in locating free or reduced cost food and sustenance benefits;

(xviii) life skills assistance;

(xix) mentorship;

(xx) medical and mental health services, and cognitive-behavioral programming;

(xxi) substance use disorder treatment;

(xxii) reactivation, application for, and maintenance of professional or other licenses;

(xxiii) providing case management services, in connection with court-ordered terms of release, or other local publicly supported social work case management;

(xxiv) safety planning with victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and human trafficking; and

(xxv) applying for State Vocational Rehabilitation services for individuals with disabilities that may qualify or conduct an evaluation to determine whether they may be eligible or potentially eligible for vocational rehabilitation services.

(5) **SUCCESS RATE.**—The term “success rate” means the rate of recidivism (as measured by a subsequent conviction or return to prison), job placement, permanent housing placement, or completion of certification, trade, or other education program.

(f) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—There is authorized to be appropriated \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 to carry out this section.

(2) **EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION.**—The Attorney General shall ensure that grants awarded under this section are equitably distributed among the geographical regions and between urban and rural populations, including Indian Tribes, consistent with the objective of reducing recidivism.

### SEC. 3. GRANTS FOR REENTRY SERVICES ASSISTANCE HOTLINES.

(a) **GRANTS AUTHORIZED.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Attorney General is authorized to make grants to States, Indian Tribes, and units of local government to operate reentry services assistance hotlines that are toll-free and operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

(2) **GRANT PERIOD.**—A grant made under paragraph (1) shall be for a period of not more than 5 years.

(b) **HOTLINE REQUIREMENTS.**—A grant recipient shall ensure, with respect to a hotline funded by a grant under subsection (a), that—

(1) the hotline directs individuals to local reentry services (as such term is defined in section 2(e));

(2) any personally identifiable information that an individual provides to an agency of the State or Indian Tribe through the hotline is not directly or indirectly disclosed, without the consent of the individual, to any other agency or entity, or person;

(3) the staff members who operate the hotline are trained to be knowledgeable about—

(A) applicable Federal, State, Tribal, and local reentry services; and

(B) the unique barriers to successful reentry into the community after a person has been convicted or incarcerated;

(4) the hotline is accessible to—

(A) individuals with limited English proficiency, consistent with applicable law; and

(B) individuals with disabilities;

(5) the hotline has the capability to engage with individuals using text messages.

(c) **BEST PRACTICES.**—The Attorney General shall issue guidance to grant recipients on best practices for implementing the requirements of subsection (b).

(d) **PREFERENCE.**—The Attorney General shall give preference to applicants that demonstrate that they seek to employ individuals to operate the hotline who have been convicted of an offense, or have served a term of imprisonment and have completed any court-ordered supervision.

(e) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **INDIAN TRIBE.**—The term “Indian Tribe” has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

(2) **STATE.**—The term “State” means—

(A) a State;

(B) the District of Columbia;

(C) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; and

(D) any other territory or possession of the United States.

(f) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated \$1,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 to carry out this section.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees.

After 1 hour of debate, it shall be in order to consider the further amendment printed in part B of House Report 117-587, if offered by the Member designated in the report, which shall be considered read, shall be separately debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to a demand for a division of the question.

The gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) each will control 30 minutes.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3372.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 3372, the One Stop Shop Community Reentry Program Act of 2021, is truly a public safe-

ty-minded bill that would create a grant program within the Department of Justice to support community reentry intake and coordination centers.

The centralized centers opened pursuant to this bill would offer those leaving incarceration the resources necessary to successfully rejoin and reintegrate into our communities through DOJ and community-funded reentry programs.

Now, let me be very clear: I am delighted that there are the kind of sensitive community efforts across America, spotty in different States and different cities, who believe in reentry. That is why we believe this legislation is so important, because it federalizes and increases the opportunity for all Americans facing the daunting responsibilities of what reentry is to have a lifeline.

There exists a great need for these programs envisioned in this legislation as more than 600,000 people return to their communities each year after serving time in State and Federal prisons, as do nearly 9 million people from county jails, while more than 2.5 million people complete parole and probation.

We can't deny these people an opportunity to be again contributing citizens in a positive way.

Individuals with criminal convictions face daunting challenges upon release. The overwhelming majority of those released from custody receive minimum preparation during their incarceration and inadequate assistance to get back on their feet after they are released.

Their convictions may limit employment prospects, educational and training opportunities, public housing assistance, and access to social services. They should not, but they do.

Even a minor criminal conviction can erect substantial barriers and trigger far-reaching collateral consequences, maybe even access to college education.

Due in part to the difficulty of overcoming these barriers, five out of six people who have spent time in a State prison will be arrested for a new crime within 9 years of their release.

We cannot waste human resources or talent in this way. That is why policies designed to improve reentry outcomes have broad bipartisan support, as demonstrated by the passage of our First Step Act and the Sentencing Reduction Act, which incentivizes education and recidivism reduction programs for people in Federal prisons.

While the First Step Act and Second Chance Act, first introduced by my good friend, DANNY DAVIS, and other initiatives have been successful at the Federal level, the majority of returning citizens are exiting State and local facilities, and there is no overall and comprehensive effort to address the challenges of reentry.

An example of the type of community reentry center supported by this legislation is in Tulsa, Oklahoma,



where community organizations offer a comprehensive model of reentry services. The services offered through the Tulsa Reentry One-Stop have significantly reduced recidivism and increased employment. In 2015, 77 percent of the individuals who successfully completed their reintegration program remained employed after exiting the program. There is the proof.

H.R. 3372 would establish a grant program to support reentry centers like Tulsa and ensure support is more available for all individuals across the Nation from the moment they are released. Support would include assistance with transportation, housing, skills training, and even advanced education.

One-stop reentry centers would also assist reentering individuals in obtaining identification and applying for eligible public benefits. Those who have formal reentry plans would be able to find case management assistance and court-directed wraparound support at the reentry centers.

This, again, would be a lifeline for a new direction, not for the individual only, but for their family, their neighbors, their neighborhood, and where they live.

In addition to the one-stop reentry centers, this bill would authorize a second mechanism to assist individuals reentering communities that do not have large enough populations of reentering individuals to maintain a standalone reentry center. In these communities, H.R. 3372 would provide grants to operate free reentry hotlines that operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to assist those recently released from incarceration with reentry services near their homes.

Madam Speaker, the Judiciary Committee has a responsibility not to look only at urban crises, urban crime, and urban solutions. We must look at the hamlets, villages, suburbia, and elsewhere. Rural communities need our assistance.

We specifically thought it was important to have this hotline to be able to assist them. This element of the bill is particularly important in our smaller communities.

Some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle might argue that the funding authorized in the bill is too high, but we know that the high rates of recidivism equal this amount of money, leaving individuals coming out of incarceration as having nowhere to go.

□ 1245

Their actions can become more costly to Americans than our investment in changing their lives.

This bill would address a pressing nationwide need, providing individuals with the tools and support they need to successfully reenter society, ultimately making our community safer.

Now, I have had the privilege of serving alongside of Representative KAREN BASS for a number of years. I take this

moment to publicly, on behalf of her colleagues, congratulate her for her next step in life: Becoming the first woman to ever become mayor of the great city of LA.

I can say that because there is another great city, Houston.

But I give her my congratulations and I know her colleagues would do so, as well.

Representative BASS worked with leadership on this issue, as well as joining with bipartisan cosponsors. We know it has widespread support and, therefore, we are looking forward to introducing this important legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 3372 authorizes the Attorney General to provide grants to community-based nonprofits to operate one stop reentry centers.

The biggest problem, though, is the Department of Justice already does exactly what this bill would require it to do.

The Second Chance Act of 2007, reauthorized by Congress and signed into law by President Trump in the First Step Act of 2018, provides comprehensive assistance to individuals in transition from prison back to the community. This bill is duplicative. It is redundant, and maybe, most importantly, the Democrats know that.

Last Congress, the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security held a hearing. The majority's own briefing memo for that hearing highlighted the reporting center in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. And the center said this: It was a community-based correctional program that has been designed to provide services for its participants at one location.

This is the exact type of program outlined in H.R. 3372. And indeed the center's program received a grant from the Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Assistance.

In fact, the name of that grant is Smart Supervision: Reducing Prison Populations, Saving Money, and Creating Safer Communities.

H.R. 3372 is duplicative of efforts found in the Second Chance Act under which nonprofit entities are eligible for grant funds. While we want successful reentry programs to reduce recidivism, we should not be creating duplicative and additional bureaucracy in the process.

Also, the bill encourages State, Indian Tribes, and local governments to employ sex offenders, murderers, and human traffickers, and other dangerous criminals to operate the reentry service assistance hotlines.

H.R. 3372 authorizes \$7.5 million in grants to States, Indian Tribes, and local governments to operate these reentry service assistance hotlines that direct individuals to local reentry services.

It requires the Attorney General to give preference to applicants who would employ people to operate the hotlines, "who have been convicted of an offense or have served a term of imprisonment and have completed any court-ordered supervision. But the bill provides no exceptions for violent offenders, such as sex offenders, murderers, human traffickers, and other dangerous criminals.

While it might be appropriate to employ certain offenders who have demonstrated full rehabilitation, Congress should not be incentivizing local communities to hire certain offenders who may not have been rehabbed.

What should we be doing? Spending our time, our limited time, in addressing the rampant crime epidemic in America. Cities are rejecting lenient, soft-on-crime policies and encouraging prosecutors to actually enforce the law.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, my dear friend, Ranking Member JORDAN, speaks to a particular point that I just have to respond.

I am so glad he cited positive examples of what a reentry program can do, but he is giving evidence, comfort, and advocacy for this legislation. Because isolated programs will not help Americans. We now give a broad-based opportunity for cities, hamlets, villages, and counties across America—rural and urban, North, South, East and West—to look at their landscape of those reentering and accessing this one-stop program.

We have already said 600,000 are released, and we have already said that these persons want to rehabilitate themselves. Why would anybody oppose this legislation? And it is bipartisan. Let me remind my friends that these are individuals who have served their time.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE), a distinguished member of the committee and the subcommittee chair.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3372, the One Stop Shop Community Reentry Program Act.

Every year, more than 600,000 people in the United States are released from State and Federal prisons. But even after they are released, in many ways their sentences continue.

Criminal records create unbelievable barriers to securing housing, education, employment, healthcare, and other basic necessities. And there is no Federal agency currently responsible for helping newly released people to navigate these issues.

This bill provides much-needed funding for the creation of a community-based solution to help formerly incarcerated people access vital services that will help them return to their



families and neighborhoods successfully.

As mayor of the city of Providence, I assembled a reentry council to support similar reentry programs in the city. I witnessed firsthand how such services deliver desperately needed support and effectively reduced an individual's reoffending and thereby making our communities safer and more prosperous.

That is why I am proud to support this legislation. I am confident it will help people who are exiting the criminal justice system effectively get back on their feet.

I thank Congresswoman and future Los Angeles mayor, KAREN BASS for her great leadership on this bipartisan, bicameral bill, and on so many other important issues facing our country.

Madam Mayor, you will be sorely missed in this Chamber and for your work in the Committees on the Judiciary and Foreign Affairs.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill today.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK), a respected member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, I voted for this bill in committee because it is a worthy objective.

Assisting prisoners to successfully reenter society, find jobs, and take their place as law-abiding citizens is essential to the safety and stability of our society.

But on further reflection, I have come to believe that this is a program that the Federal Government should not be funding through grants to local organizations.

Grants have become the third biggest expenditure of the entire Federal Government, behind only Social Security and National Defense.

We give away a half-trillion dollars a year in this manner, that is roughly \$4,000 from an average family's taxes, with little oversight, little accountability, little follow-up, and little results.

Reentry preparation should be a top priority of Federal and State prison systems. State prisons are a State responsibility. They should be funded by taxpayers of the individual States. Probation departments exist precisely to promote reentry, and the model in this bill should be considered by them.

Now, Federal prisons are our responsibility, and we also have probation services that should be striving toward implementing concepts in this bill.

If this measure funded Federal programs that expanded reentry preparation within the Federal prisons and probation system, I would strongly support it, but it doesn't. Instead, it takes the money of a taxpayer in one State and throws that money at a non-profit organization in another State with the hope that some good will come from it. And some might.

But more likely, it will disappear into the salaries of various groups who

will write glowing reports of their work and apply for more grants next year. And if for some reason the Federal Bureau of Prisons is unable to provide these services, then they should be competitively bid out to contractors with specific performance measurements and accountability.

Federal grant spending is completely out of control and it has to stop. Reckless spending—all for good causes—I have never seen a grant program that doesn't promise to do good things, but it is destroying our prosperity. That spending is driving the worst inflation in 40 years and the most ruinous debt in our Nation's history. And it is hard to find a grant program that actually delivers on its promises.

I think it is time that we began to spend taxpayers' money as carefully as they spend what they have got left after we have taxed them into debt.

This bill falls short of that responsibility.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. There lies the key element to my friends who are ignoring the fact that this one-stop legislation has bipartisan support. It means that someone who was in opposition to my party, my caucus, supports this. The work that Ms. BASS did with all of us was a bipartisan effort. And the reason is because this is an investment.

And my friends keep talking about grants. And so it is the grant that continues to be the line of argument and the—how should I say it—the bee sting. And they are wrong because grants have oversight. Grants require these organizations to apply and present the best practices, the best evidence. And so I am very glad that it is a grant. But it also gives those with broad needs across the land the fair opportunity to apply for a grant to be able to have these kinds of programs.

The one-stop model that this legislation promotes would aim to provide complete reentry services to address the critical elements of the reentry process that promote long-term reentry success, which as I said, is housing, employment, education, and healthcare.

The bill will ensure that returning citizens can effectively access the services funded through the many bills that we have tried to work on.

Now let me just be very clear. One of my good friends called off a list of offenders that really triggers fear, apprehension, and distaste. Well, those are the very individuals that we would hope that through treatment, medical care and otherwise, and getting them into a proper program, that they can be contributing, that their families do not have to be fearfully looking over their shoulder as to what have they done next. We have to try. And these programs will hire those who have a difficult time finding employment. But you can be assured that working with the program they will be screened prior to their employment; their employ-

ment will reduce their likelihood to recidivate.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is extremely important that we take the tough questions and give good answers. Tough questions about: What do you do with those who are trying to reenter? What you do is you have a good program that is tough and that it works.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I would just point out there is nothing in the bill that requires that you screen these individuals. It says you are supposed to hire these folks with that past criminal record to answer the hotlines. That is what the bill says. If you want to amend it to say no, that they have to be screened even more before you let them answer the phones, that is not what the legislation says.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, just in a moment let me indicate that you can always find just a sliver on which to oppose.

I hold in my hand a whole list of Republicans that believe the bill works and should work. So that, we should take off the table. Republicans and Democrats support this legislation.

And then I can assure you that people answering the phone will not be randomly answering the phone. They will be under a supervised program, as this program relates. We would hope and expect that they would be the kind that can listen and take the intake of those who are desperate and trying to find a way not to go back to crime.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Again, I would just point out that that is not what the legislation says. It says the Attorney General shall give preference for hiring folks, that I described in my opening statement, to answer these hotlines.

So what the gentlewoman from Texas, my friend, said is just not accurate. It doesn't reflect what is in the bill itself.

That's not the first thing she said today that is not accurate. Earlier, the gentlewoman made a statement. I wrote it down: Isolated programs will not help Americans.

How do you know?

□ 1300

Which isolated programs are you talking about?

I assume you were talking about the one I referenced in Pennsylvania that is doing exactly the same thing this bill seeks to do.

Have you checked that program out? If they don't help Americans, then whom do they help?

Are they helping illegal immigrants? I don't know.

Again, all I am saying is it is important when we have these debates we stick to the facts.

For the reasons I outlined before, Mr. Speaker, we oppose the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, I always like a words game with my good friend from Ohio, so let me clarify.

An isolated program means that a program in Tulsa and a program in Pennsylvania do not help someone in Idaho. And so what this one-stop program does is it gives the good works of the people of Pennsylvania and Tulsa, it gives Americans the opportunities in cities, hamlets, urban centers, and rural hamlets the opportunity to have the same exact program and to invest in the 600,000, those who are coming out of incarceration, give them the same opportunity for ensuring that they will have that access to this program

That is what our intent was on the Judiciary Committee, and that is what the intent was on the many individuals, if you will, who were trying to craft something that will work for all of America.

Now, let me share with you, Mr. Speaker, an article titled: "To keep people from returning to jail, Mesa County follows other communities' reentry roadmap." Many people transitioning from jail or prison struggle to reenter society. So here is Mesa County's new program with housing, jobs, transportation, and mental health services.

What we simply want to do is to get this program out.

I will just share you with the story of Richard Gallegos who was locked up in the Mesa County jail for the first time at age 18. He spent the next 8 years in and out of jail—typically drug- and alcohol-related misdemeanors that sometimes led to more serious incidents, including nonviolent domestic disputes and resisting arrest. He said that at 27 he was sentenced to prison for a drug and firearms violation.

Altogether, Gallegos, was born and raised in Grand Junction and now 45 years old, has spent 5 years in State prison, and 3 years in county jail, and for the past 4 years he has been on probation. He now works at a job where he is learning masonry, a switch from the oil and gas industry work he did previously.

"I am staying honest, humble," he said. "I try not to walk with too much shame. The best thing in my favor is I have been forgiven by those I have wronged. They understand my drug addiction."

These are individuals whom we don't want to throw by the wayside. We want to make sure they get into this program.

Mr. Speaker, I include this article in the RECORD.

[From the Colorado Sun, Nov. 8, 2022]

TO KEEP PEOPLE FROM RETURNING TO JAIL, MESA COUNTY FOLLOWS OTHER COMMUNITIES' REENTRY ROADMAP

(By Sharon Sullivan)

Richard Gallegos was locked up in the Mesa County Jail for the first time at age 18. He spent the next eight years in and out of jail—typically drug and alcohol-fueled misdemeanors that sometimes led to more serious incidents, including (nonviolent) domestic disputes and resisting arrest, he said. At 27, he was sentenced to prison for a drug and firearms violation.

Altogether, Gallegos, born and raised in Grand Junction and now 45 years old, has spent five years in state prison and three years in county jail. For the past four years, he has been on probation. He now works at a job where he's learning masonry, a switch from the oil and gas industry work he did previously.

"I'm staying honest, humble," he said. "I try not to walk with too much shame. The best thing in my favor is I have been forgiven by those I've wronged. They understand drug addiction."

Gallegos shares an apartment with an adult daughter, but many formerly incarcerated friends are not so lucky, he said.

"People are coming out of jail with no resources," Gallegos said. "You better hope you have a support system. Resources are slim to none coming out of county jail."

"You're on your own, facing what put you in there in the first place. People's first thought is often, 'I want to do what's right—but where do I go?'"

Mesa County officials have long recognized that many people transitioning from jail or prison struggle with substance abuse, mental illness or both—compounding the multiple other challenges they face when reentering society, and often lacking much-needed resources like Gallegos did.

The Mesa County Sheriff's Office compared names of frequent users of the jail with frequent visitors to emergency rooms at Grand Junction's two acute care hospitals, Community Hospital and St. Mary's Medical Center. (To protect patient privacy, the two hospitals did not disclose names, but confirmed that many people appeared on both lists.) They identified 60-90 frequent users of both the jail and emergency rooms. Most of these frequent users face challenges related to mental health diagnoses or substance abuse, said Mesa County Commissioner Janet Rowland, who has led an effort to address the issue.

In September, Mesa County launched a new multiagency collaboration (county officials refer to it as MAC), aimed at helping people successfully transition from incarceration. The collaboration connects people to agencies that can assist with employment, housing, transportation and other basic needs, as well as access to mental health services or rehabilitation programs to combat drug or alcohol addictions.

#### REENTERING SOCIETY

In April 2021, 50 percent of people held in the Mesa County Jail were on mental health medications, Mesa County Sheriff Todd Rowell said. Mental health and/or substance abuse issues are a significant factor in recidivism rates at the jail, said Rowell. While people can receive treatment for these conditions while incarcerated, they often lack continuity of care once they leave jail and, thus, can be prone to reoffending, he said.

In 2020, when overall arrests were down due to the COVID-19 pandemic, one man was arrested 19 times, Rowell noted. A dozen other people were arrested four to eight times each.

"I was frustrated. I felt people had almost zero chance to succeed after jail," Rowell said. "Life is hard anyways, particularly after spending three months in jail. Finding work is almost impossible. It's a benefit to any county to understand those challenges to change the recidivism."

Mesa County did not have a transition coordinator at its jail until it hired Julie Mamo in 2019. She visited jails in Boulder and Douglas counties to learn about their reentry programs while creating Mesa County's program. The new multiagency collaboration builds on the program Mamo founded.

Thus far, Mesa County has enlisted three agencies to provide services to help people with reentry: Amos Counseling, a Grand Junction-based counseling service; Foundations 4 Life, an organization that provides substance use disorder and mental health services to people involved in the justice system; and the Freedom Institute, a nonprofit that offers WAGEES (Work and Gain Education and Employment Skills), a community reentry program within the Colorado Department of Corrections.

The Freedom Institute has already been providing WAGEES services for prison parolees in Grand Junction. Its new county contract now allows the Freedom Institute to offer those same services to the jail population.

Lisa Mills, Mesa County's behavioral health strategies manager, decides which agency can best meet the specific needs of a person leaving jail. Case managers are given no more than 10 clients—the goal is to meet with people daily if necessary—to ensure they are adhering to prescription medications, able to access food assistance, acquire bus passes, find employment and housing. Upon release, people are met at the jail by an agency staff member for rides to where they are staying or wherever else they need to go. The agencies work closely with the jail's two transition coordinators.

The county secured a \$400,000 grant from the Colorado Department of Human Services' Office of Behavioral Health to fund the program. St. Mary's Medical Center and the Mesa County Sheriff's Office each pitched in another \$300,000 for a total of \$1 million.

"It's a long overdue program," said Lieutenant Henry Stoffel of the Mesa County Sheriff's Office. "A lot of people leave our facility and don't have basic human needs, and so they often reoffend. We want to get them out of that cycle."

#### RETURNING TO PRISON FOR MINOR OFFENSES

It's taken 45-year-old Gary Swenson 20 years to get out of that cycle. His involvement with the justice system began at age 12 when he was sentenced to a Colorado juvenile detention center for a burglary he committed with a relative and two friends. By age 18 he was addicted to methamphetamine. He has spent half his life in and out of state prison.

Swenson said he found it challenging to meet his parole obligations without a reliable source of transportation. Public transit didn't exist in the Grand Valley when he needed it, and he wasn't allowed to drive until he had fulfilled parole obligations. Employers were annoyed that he asked to leave work a couple times each week to attend mandatory substance abuse classes. He also had to take time off to submit weekly urine samples for drug screenings—which he was required to pay for himself, along with the classes.

"Your employer has to be real understanding, which they're usually not," Swenson said.

He said most of his time behind bars was for parole violations, including once for receiving a speeding ticket, or on other occasions for missing those classes—all violations for which he'd be sent right back to prison.

"It was always a prison sentence," as opposed to probation or a halfway house, Swenson said.

ProPublica (a national nonprofit media outlet that receives funding from The Colorado Trust) recently reported on how easy it is to be sent back to prison for minor offenses. The number of people in Colorado who return to prison within three years is 50 percent, one of the worst recidivism rates in the nation, according to a 2018 Virginia Department of Corrections report cited by ProPublica.

Douglas County's reentry program includes a jail medication-assisted treatment program that helps people with opioid use disorder. The county had a 42 percent recidivism rate in 2021, which is lower than the statewide average, said Nicole Beckett, the jail-based behavioral health services administrator in Douglas County. Its reentry program includes working with probation officers, pretrial officers, public defenders and community behavioral health professionals.

"It's definitely our goal to disrupt the cycle of incarceration," Beckett said. "People with substance use disorders face risk of relapse, making them a challenging population to help."

Boulder County's reentry program added a housing coordinator, Kim Smith, in 2019 to focus specifically on helping people find housing in the city's extremely tight market. People on probation are prohibited from leaving Boulder County to seek more affordable housing elsewhere. With such a competitive housing market, landlords can easily choose not to rent to people with criminal records, said Smith. The reentry program has seen an 80 percent success rate of people avoiding recidivism.

Mesa County officials say reentry programs are rare in rural areas due to a lack of resources. County Sheriffs of Colorado, a nonprofit that provides programs and support to sheriffs statewide, does not track the number of counties offering transition programs.

While Mesa County Jail offers some programs in-house, it needs more space, and continuity of care has been an issue once people leave jail, Stoffel said. He would like the jail's transition program to double or triple in size, and said he expects reentry programs to increase across Colorado.

"They're in treatment for 45 days; recovery is for life," Mamo said.

#### READJUSTING TO LIFE

In July, Mamo launched a program similar to one she witnessed in Douglas County that helps people acquire identification cards. A Department of Motor Vehicles mobile unit comes to the jail twice a month to issue IDs.

"Most people need two forms of ID," said Lory Villumsen, a second transition coordinator hired in June. "We process the application to help with getting them their Social Security card." The transition team is additionally working on finding birth certificates for people.

Mamo has created partnerships with transitional sober living spaces, reunited people with family members who reside outside the community, and enrolled people in treatment programs—sometimes out of town. The challenges of reentry are similar, whether transitioning from jail or prison, except lengthier prison sentences often means a person has become more "institutionalized," making it more difficult to adjust to life on the outside, Mamo said.

People who are incarcerated are told when to eat, when to sleep, what to wear and what to do; "when people leave jail, we need to empower them to make all these decisions," Stoffel noted.

Freedom Institute executive director Micah Espinoza hopes that working with people leaving county jail will keep them out of prison.

"Once you're convicted of a felony, and have fulfilled your sentence, you still pay for that the rest of your life," Espinoza said. As part of the multiagency collaboration, "we're targeting people going in and out of jail for typically petty offenses. Why are they committing these crimes? It's usually poverty, homelessness, substance abuse, mental health."

Swenson said he's learned from his mistakes; he's been out of prison for almost two years and is on unsupervised probation for the first time. He works as a peer specialist for the Circle Program, a residential treatment program in Grand Junction for men age 18 and older with concurrent substance abuse and mental health disorders.

"There are people in this program I've been in prison with, gotten high with," Swenson said. "They see 'if Gary can do it,' they can. It's me not forgetting where I came from."

"Instead of locking people up for possession, give us an opportunity first to work with them," he continued. "A lot of guys don't want to be high, live on the streets, be homeless—it's just all they know. Being part of this program is a chance to see an opportunity."

Ms. JACKSON LEE. My concluding remarks include programs in Boulder County that can be done.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, once you are convicted of a felony and have fulfilled your sentence, you will still pay for the rest of your life. We need to find a way where these individuals can contribute and not be those who enter out and then go in. It is important to learn from their mistakes, but we have got to help them.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support the underlying legislation. Again, I thank those who cosponsored it and the main cosponsor, Congresswoman KAREN BASS.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3372, the "One Stop Shop Community Reentry Program Act of 2021," is a public-safety minded bill that would create a grant program within the Department of Justice to support community reentry intake and coordination centers.

The centralized centers opened pursuant to this bill would offer those leaving incarceration the resources necessary to successfully rejoin and reintegrate into our communities through DOJ and community-funded reentry programs.

There exists a great need for the programs envisioned in this legislation, as more than 600,000 people return to their communities each year after serving time in state and federal prisons, as do nearly nine million people from county jails, while more than 2.5 million people complete parole or probation each year.

Individuals with criminal convictions face daunting challenges upon release. The overwhelming majority of those released from custody receive minimal preparation during their incarceration and inadequate assistance to get back on their feet after they are released, while their convictions may limit employment prospects, educational and training opportuni-

ties, public housing assistance, and access to social services.

Even a minor criminal conviction can erect substantial barriers and trigger far-reaching collateral consequences. Due in part to the difficulty of overcoming these barriers, five out of six people who have spent time in a state prison will be arrested for a new crime within nine years of their release.

That is why policies designed to improve reentry outcomes have broad bipartisan support, as demonstrated by passage of the First Step Act, which incentivizes education and recidivism-reduction programs for people in federal prisons.

While the First Step Act, Second Chance Act, and other initiatives have been successful at the federal level, the majority of returning citizens are exiting state and local facilities, and there is an overall need for a more comprehensive approach to address the challenges of reentry.

An example of the type of community reentry center supported by this legislation is in Tulsa, Oklahoma where community organizations offer a comprehensive model of reentry services. The services offered through the Tulsa Reentry One-Stop have significantly reduced recidivism and increased employment. In 2015, 77% of the individuals who successfully completed their reintegration program remained employed after exiting the program.

H.R. 3372 would establish a grant program to support community reentry centers like the Tulsa Reentry One-Stop and ensure support is made available for all individuals the moment they are released. Support would include assistance with transportation, housing, and skills training.

One Stop reentry centers would also assist reentering individuals in obtaining identification and applying for eligible public benefits. And those who have formal reentry plans would be able to find case management assistance and court directed, wrap-around support at the reentry centers.

In addition to the One Stop reentry centers, this bill would authorize a second mechanism to assist individuals reentering communities that do not have large enough populations of reentering individuals to maintain a standalone reentry center.

In these communities, H.R. 3372 would provide grants to operate free, reentry hotlines that operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to assist those recently released from incarceration with reentry services near their homes. This element of the bill is particularly important for rural and smaller communities.

Some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle might argue that the funding authorized in this bill is too high. But we know that the high rates of recidivism of individuals leaving incarceration are far more costly to American communities.

This bill would address a pressing nationwide need, providing individuals with the tools and support they need to successfully reenter society, ultimately, making our communities safer.

I thank our colleague, Representative KAREN BASS, for her leadership on this issue, as well as her bipartisan cosponsors, for introducing this important legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Recognizing the high rates of recidivism in our communities and the lack of access to reentry resources, H.R. 3372 would establish a

new grant program within DOJ to support One Stop Community Reentry Centers.

When individuals lack access to reentry services such as housing, job training, and mental health resources, they are more like to be rearrested and reincarcerated. This bill would improve public safety by reducing recidivism.

I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3372, the One Stop Shop Community Reentry Program Act of 2021. I am proud to support this bill and thank my good friend and fellow Californian Congresswoman BASS for her leadership, and Chairman Nadler and the Speaker for bringing this important bill to the floor.

There are currently about 2 million people living life behind bars in this country—and the devastating effects of mass incarceration go far beyond the length of a prison sentence.

The average national recidivism rate is a staggering 49.3 percent over 8 years, which is largely driven by individuals experiencing barriers to essential resources after having served their time.

This important legislation will help people get back on their feet as they reintegrate from incarceration into their communities—a step toward addressing the realities that drive mass incarceration, especially in communities of color.

We must end the vicious cycle of mass incarceration. I urge my colleagues to vote 'yes' on this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PERLMUTTER). All time for debate on the bill has expired.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MS. SCANLON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part B of House Report 117-587.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise as the designee of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY), and I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 8, line 16, strike "and" at the end.

Page 8, line 21, strike the period at the end and insert "; and".

Page 8, after line 21, insert the following:

(H) other relevant information, which may include recommendations, if any, to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the grant program under this section, and to address barriers faced by individuals receiving reentry services from community reentry centers.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1499, the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I come today before the House first in strong support of Congresswoman BASS' bill, the One Stop Shop Community Reentry Program Act.

Each year, hundreds of thousands of people are released from custody after serving their time, and reentry services

are a crucial tool to help these individuals find success when they return home.

However, in many cases, returning individuals are not given adequate support to succeed as they reintegrate in our communities. Too often they struggle to access safe and affordable housing, educational opportunities, and steady employment. This bill will provide critical, accessible, and comprehensive resources to these individuals including job training and help to obtain IDs, housing, mental health services, and more.

Importantly, this bill would also expand services that I have direct experience to know are critical to increasing the success of reentering citizens.

Prior to coming to Congress, I had the opportunity to work with returning citizens in the cutting-edge Federal reentry court started in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania by U.S. Magistrate Judge Tim Rice and now Third Circuit Judge Felipe Restrepo.

We saw in that courtroom how mentoring and legal assistance often were the key to successful reentry by returning citizens. The additional services provided by the reentry court and related nonprofits resulted in a two-thirds reduction in recidivism by participants in that program.

So in addition to supporting the underlying bill, I am proud to offer my colleague, Ms. PRESSLEY's, amendment to the One Stop Shop Community Reentry Program Act.

This amendment will ensure that the grant program is evaluated for its effectiveness. We know that it is not enough to create a grant program, we must also ensure effective implementation of that program and that the critical government resources we make available are meeting the needs of the intended recipients and are a productive use of taxpayer resources.

This additional provision will require evaluation of the grant program and allow recommendations to improve the program and reduce any barriers to access.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, it requires the Department of Justice to issue a report. Seeing how the Department of Justice is already doing what is authorized in this bill, it would be kind of nice, frankly, to have this report done before we spend an additional \$59 million over the next several years.

Mr. Speaker, for the reason we outlined against the legislation itself—it is redundant, it allows people with a violent past to work at these facilities, and it actually encourages them to be the preference for answering the hotlines at these facilities, and for those reasons we are opposed to the legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose the amendment as well, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, let me rise in great enthusiasm for an important amendment that calls for an evaluation and a determination as to whether or not this is impacting positively those who are in the program.

I have already read stories about Robert and a number of others; if this program spreads across America to urban hamlets, villages, counties, and rural communities, then we need to know how effective it is.

I am almost positive it will be very effective as a worthwhile investment for the 600,000 people who are released, but this amendment will ensure that we have the right kind of amendment for best practices and best evidence.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I would simply encourage my colleagues to vote in favor of Representative PRESSLEY's amendment and the underlying bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the previous question is ordered on the bill and on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON).

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

#### PREGNANT WOMEN IN CUSTODY ACT

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1499, I call up the bill (H.R. 6878) to address the health needs of incarcerated women related to pregnancy and childbirth, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1499, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary, printed in the bill, modified by the amendment printed in part C of House Report 117-587, is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 6878

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

# SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Pregnant Women in Custody Act”.

# SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **IN CUSTODY.**—The term “in custody”, with respect to an individual, means that the individual is under the supervision of a Federal, State, Tribal, or local correctional facility, including a pretrial, juvenile, medical, or mental health facility and a facility operated under a contract with the Federal Government or a State, Tribal, or local government.

(2) **OTHER PREGNANCY OUTCOME.**—The term “other pregnancy outcome” means a pregnancy that ends in stillbirth, miscarriage, or ectopic pregnancy.

(3) **POSTPARTUM RECOVERY.**—The term “postpartum recovery” has the meaning given that term in section 4051(c) of title 18, United States Code, as added by this Act.

(4) **RESTRAINTS.**—The term “restraints” means any physical or mechanical device used to control the movement of an incarcerated pregnant woman’s body, limbs, or both.

(5) **RESTRICTIVE HOUSING.**—The term “restrictive housing” has the meaning given that term in section 4322 of title 18, United States Code, as added by this Act.

# SEC. 3. DATA COLLECTION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Beginning not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, pursuant to the authority under section 302 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10132), the Director of the Bureau of Justice Statistics shall include in the National Prisoner Statistics Program and Annual Survey of Jails statistics relating to the health needs of incarcerated pregnant women in the criminal justice system at the Federal, State, Tribal, and local levels, including—

(1) demographic and other information about incarcerated women who are pregnant, in labor, or in postpartum recovery, including the race, ethnicity, and age of the woman;

(2) the provision of pregnancy care and services provided for such women, including—

(A) whether prenatal, delivery, and post-delivery check-up visits were scheduled and provided;

(B) whether a social worker, psychologist, doula or other support person was offered and provided during pregnancy and delivery and post-delivery;

(C) whether a pregnancy or parenting program was offered and provided during pregnancy;

(D) whether a nursery or residential program to keep mothers and infants together post-delivery was offered and whether such a nursery or residential program was provided;

(E) the number of days the mother stayed in the hospital post-delivery;

(F) the number of days the infant remained with the mother post-delivery; and

(G) the number of days the infant remained in the hospital after the mother was discharged;

(3) the location of the nearest hospital with a licensed obstetrician-gynecologist in proximity to where the incarcerated pregnant woman is housed and the length of travel required to transport the woman;

(4) whether a written policy or protocol is in place—

(A) to respond to unexpected childbirth, labor, deliveries, or medical complications related to the pregnancies of incarcerated pregnant women; and

(B) for incarcerated pregnant women experiencing labor or medical complications related to pregnancy outside of a hospital;

(5) the number of incarcerated women who are determined by a health care professional to have a high-risk pregnancy;

(6) the total number of incarcerated pregnant women and the number of incarcerated women who became pregnant while incarcerated;

(7) the number of incidents in which an incarcerated woman who is pregnant, in labor, or in postpartum recovery is placed in restrictive housing, the reason for such restriction or placement, and the circumstances under which each incident occurred, including the duration of time in restrictive housing, during—

(A) pregnancy;

(B) labor;

(C) delivery;

(D) postpartum recovery; and

(E) the 6-month period after delivery; and

(8) the disposition of the custody of the infant post-delivery.

(b) **PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION.**—Data collected under this section may not contain any personally identifiable information of any incarcerated pregnant woman or woman in postpartum recovery.

# SEC. 4. CARE FOR FEDERALLY INCARCERATED WOMEN RELATED TO PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall ensure that appropriate services and programs, as described in subsection (b), are provided to women in custody, to address the health and safety needs of such women related to pregnancy and childbirth. The warden of each Bureau of Prisons facility that houses women shall ensure that these services and programs are implemented for women in custody at that facility.

(b) **SERVICES AND PROGRAMS PROVIDED.**—The services and programs described in this subsection are the following:

(1) **ACCESS TO COMPLETE APPROPRIATE HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE LIFE CYCLE OF WOMEN.**—The Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall ensure that each woman of reproductive age in custody at a Bureau of Prisons facility—

(A) has access to contraception and testing for pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, upon request of any such woman; and

(B) is administered a pregnancy test on the date on which the woman enters the facility, which the woman may decline.

(2) **COMPLIANCE WITH PROTOCOLS RELATING TO HEALTH OF A PREGNANT WOMAN.**—On confirmation of the pregnancy of a woman in custody by clinical diagnostics and assessment, the chief health care professional of the Bureau of Prisons facility in which the woman is housed shall ensure that—

(A) a summary of all appropriate protocols directly pertaining to the safety and well-being of the woman are provided to the woman;

(B) such protocols are complied with; and

(C) such protocols include an assessment of undue safety risks and necessary changes to accommodate the woman where and when appropriate, as it relates to—

(i) housing or transfer to a lower bunk for safety reasons;

(ii) appropriate bedding or clothing to respond to the woman’s changing physical requirements and the temperature in housing units;

(iii) regular access to water and bathrooms;

(iv) a diet that—

(I) complies with the nutritional standards established by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Health and Human Services in the Dietary Guidelines for Americans report published pursuant to section 301(a)(3) of the National Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5341(a)(3)); and

(II) includes—

(aa) any appropriate dietary supplement, including prenatal vitamins;

(bb) timely and regular nutritious meals;

(cc) additional caloric content in meals provided;

(dd) a prohibition on withholding food from the woman or serving any food that is used as

a punishment, including nutraloaf or any food similar to nutraloaf that is not considered a nutritious meal; and

(ee) such other modifications to the diet of the woman as the Director of the Bureau of Prisons determines to be necessary after consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and consideration of such recommendations as the Secretary may provide;

(v) modified recreation and transportation, in accordance with standards within the obstetrical and gynecological care community, to prevent overexertion or prolonged periods of inactivity; and

(vi) such other changes to living conditions as the Director of the Bureau of Prisons may require after consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and consideration of such recommendations as the Secretary may provide.

(3) **EDUCATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES.**—

(A) **PREGNANCY IN CUSTODY.**—A woman who is pregnant at intake or who becomes pregnant while in custody shall, not later than 14 days after the pregnant woman notifies a Bureau of Prisons official of the pregnancy, receive prenatal education, counseling, and birth support services provided by a provider trained to provide such services, including—

(i) information about the parental rights of the woman, including the right to place the child in kinship care, and notice of the rights of the child;

(ii) information about family preservation support services that are available to the woman;

(iii) information about the nutritional standards referred to in paragraph (2)(C)(iv);

(iv) information pertaining to the health and safety risks of pregnancy, childbirth, and parenting, including postpartum depression;

(v) information on breast-feeding, lactation, and breast health;

(vi) appropriate educational materials, resources, and services related to pregnancy, childbirth, and parenting;

(vii) information and notification services for incarcerated parents regarding the risk of debt repayment obligations associated with their child’s participation in social welfare programs, including assistance under any State program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) or benefits under the supplemental nutrition assistance program, as defined in section 3 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2012), or any State program carried out under that Act; and

(viii) information from the Office of Child Support Enforcement of the Department of Health and Human Services regarding seeking or modifying child support while incarcerated, including how to participate in the Bureau of Prison’s Inmate Financial Responsibility Program under subpart B of part 545 of title 28, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor program).

(B) **BIRTH WHILE IN CUSTODY OR PRIOR TO CUSTODY.**—A woman who, while in custody or during the 6-month period immediately preceding intake, gave birth or experienced any other pregnancy outcome shall receive counseling provided by a licensed or certified provider trained to provide such services, including—

(i) information about the parental rights of the woman, including the right to place the child in kinship care, and notice of the rights of the child; and

(ii) information about family preservation support services that are available to the woman.

(4) **EVALUATIONS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Each woman in custody who is pregnant or whose pregnancy results in a birth or any other pregnancy outcome during the 6-month period immediately preceding intake or any time in custody thereafter shall be evaluated as soon as practicable after intake or confirmation of pregnancy through evidence-

based screening and assessment for substance use disorders or mental health conditions, including postpartum depression or depression related to pregnancy, birth, or any other pregnancy outcome or early child care.

(B) **RISK FACTORS.**—Screening under subparagraph (A) shall include identification of any of the following risk factors:

- (i) An existing mental or physical health condition or substance use disorder.
- (ii) Being underweight or overweight.
- (iii) Multiple births or a previous still birth.
- (iv) A history of preeclampsia.
- (v) A previous Caesarean section.
- (vi) A previous miscarriage.
- (vii) Being older than 35 or younger than 15.
- (viii) Being diagnosed with the human immunodeficiency virus, hepatitis, diabetes, or hypertension.

(ix) Such other risk factors as the chief health care professional of the Bureau of Prisons facility that house the woman may determine to be appropriate.

(5) **UNEXPECTED BIRTHS RULEMAKING.**—The Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall provide services to respond to unexpected childbirth deliveries, labor complications, and medical complications related to pregnancy if a woman in custody is unable to access a hospital in a timely manner in accordance with rules promulgated by the Attorney General, which shall be promulgated not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(6) **TREATMENT.**—The Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall use best efforts to provide a woman in custody who is pregnant and diagnosed with having a substance use disorder or a mental health disorder with appropriate evidence-based treatment.

#### **SEC. 5. USE OF RESTRICTIVE HOUSING ON INCARCERATED PREGNANT WOMEN DURING PREGNANCY, LABOR, AND POSTPARTUM RECOVERY PROHIBITED.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 4322 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

##### **“§4322. Use of restrictive housing on incarcerated women during the period of pregnancy, labor, and postpartum recovery prohibited**

“(a) **PROHIBITION.**—Except as provided in subsection (b), during the period beginning on the date on which pregnancy is confirmed by a health care professional and ending not earlier than 12 weeks after delivery, an incarcerated woman in the custody of the Bureau of Prisons, or in the custody of the United States Marshals Service pursuant to section 4086, shall not be held in restrictive housing.

“(b) **EXCEPTIONS.**—

“(1) **RESTRICTIVE HOUSING.**—Subject to paragraph (4), the prohibition under subsection (a) relating to restrictive housing shall not apply if the Director of the Bureau of Prisons or a senior Bureau of Prisons official overseeing women’s health and services, in consultation with senior officials in health services, makes an individualized determination that restrictive housing is required as a temporary response to behavior that poses a serious and immediate risk of physical harm.

“(2) **REVIEW.**—The official who makes a determination under subparagraph (A) shall review such determination daily for the purpose of removing an incarcerated woman as quickly as feasible from restrictive housing.

“(3) **RESTRICTIVE HOUSING PLAN.**—The official who makes a determination under subparagraph (A) shall develop an individualized plan to move an incarcerated woman to less restrictive housing within a reasonable amount of time.

“(4) **PROHIBITION ON SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.**—An incarcerated woman who is placed in restrictive housing under this subsection may not be placed in solitary confinement if the incarcerated woman is in her third trimester.

“(c) **REPORTS.**—

“(1) **REPORT TO DIRECTORS AND HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL AFTER PLACEMENT IN RESTRICTIVE HOUSING.**—Not later than 30 days after the date on which an incarcerated woman is placed in restrictive housing under subsection (b), the applicable official identified in subsection (b)(1), correctional officer, or United States Marshal shall submit to the Director of the Bureau of Prisons or the Director of the United States Marshals Service, as applicable, and to the health care professional responsible for the health and safety of the woman, a written report which describes the facts and circumstances surrounding the restrictive housing placement, and includes the following:

“(A) The reasoning upon which the determination for the placement was made.

“(B) The details of the placement, including length of time of placement and how frequently and how many times the determination was made subsequent to the initial determination to continue the restrictive housing placement.

“(C) A description of all attempts to use alternative interventions and sanctions before the restrictive housing was used.

“(D) Any resulting physical effects on the woman observed by or reported by the health care professional responsible for the health and safety of the woman.

“(E) Strategies the facility is putting in place to identify more appropriate alternative interventions should a similar situation arise again.

“(2) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Pregnant Women in Custody Act, and every 180 days thereafter for a period of 10 years, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report on the placement of incarcerated women in restrictive housing under subsection (b), which shall include the information described in paragraph (1).

“(d) **NOTICE.**—Not later than 24 hours after the confirmation of the pregnancy of an incarcerated woman by a health care professional, that woman shall be notified, orally and in writing, by an appropriate health care professional, correctional officer, or United States Marshal, as applicable—

“(1) of the restrictions on the use of restrictive housing placements under this section;

“(2) of the right of the incarcerated woman to make a confidential report of a violation of restrictions on the use of restrictive housing placement; and

“(3) that the facility staff have been advised of all rights of the incarcerated woman under subsection (a).

“(e) **VIOLATION REPORTING PROCESS.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Pregnant Women in Custody Act, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons and the Director of the United States Marshals Service shall establish processes through which an incarcerated person may report a violation of this section.

“(f) **NOTIFICATION OF RIGHTS.**—The warden of the Bureau of Prisons facility where a pregnant woman is in custody shall notify necessary facility staff of the pregnancy and of the rights of the incarcerated pregnant woman under subsection (a).

“(g) **RETALIATION.**—It shall be unlawful for any Bureau of Prisons or United States Marshals Service employee to retaliate against an incarcerated person for reporting under the processes established under subsection (e) a violation of subsection (a).

“(h) **EDUCATION.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Pregnant Women in Custody Act, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons and the Director of the United States Marshals Service shall each—

“(1) develop education guidelines regarding the physical and mental health needs of incarcerated pregnant women, and the use of restrictive housing placements on incarcerated women during the period of pregnancy, labor, and postpartum recovery; and

“(2) incorporate such guidelines into appropriate education programs.

“(i) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term ‘restrictive housing’ means any type of detention that involves—

“(1) removal from the general inmate population, whether voluntary or involuntary;

“(2) placement in a locked room or cell, whether alone or with another inmate; and

“(3) inability to leave the room or cell for the vast majority of the day.”.

(b) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections for chapter 317 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 4322 and inserting the following:

“4322. Use of restrictive housing on incarcerated women during the period of pregnancy, labor, and postpartum recovery prohibited.”.

#### **SEC. 6. TREATMENT OF WOMEN WITH HIGH-RISK PREGNANCIES.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Chapter 303 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

##### **“§4052. Treatment of incarcerated pregnant women**

“(a) **HIGH-RISK PREGNANCY HEALTH CARE.**—The Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall ensure that each incarcerated pregnant woman receives an evaluation to determine if the pregnancy is high-risk and, if so, receives healthcare appropriate for a high-risk pregnancy, including obstetrical and gynecological care, during pregnancy and postpartum recovery.

“(b) **HIGH-RISK PREGNANCIES.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall transfer to a Residential Reentry Center with adequate health care during her pregnancy and postpartum recovery any incarcerated woman who—

“(A) is determined by a health care professional to have a high-risk pregnancy; and

“(B) agrees to be transferred.

“(2) **PRIORITY.**—The Residential Reentry Center to which an incarcerated pregnant woman is transferred under paragraph (1) shall, to the extent practicable, be in a geographical location that is close to the family members of the incarcerated pregnant woman.

“(3) **TRANSPORTATION.**—To transport an incarcerated pregnant woman to a Residential Reentry Center, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall provide to the woman a mode of transportation that a healthcare professional has determined to be safe for transporting the pregnant woman.

“(4) **SERVICE OF SENTENCE.**—Any time accrued at a Residential Reentry Center or alternative housing as a result of a transfer made under this section shall be credited toward service of the incarcerated pregnant woman’s sentence.

“(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

“(1) **HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL.**—The term ‘health care professional’ means—

“(A) a doctor of medicine or osteopathy who is authorized to diagnose and treat physical or mental health conditions under the laws of the State in which the doctor practices and where the facility is located;

“(B) any physician’s assistant or nurse practitioner who is supervised by a doctor of medicine or osteopathy described in subparagraph (A); or

“(C) any other person determined by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to be capable of providing health care services.

“(2) **HIGH-RISK PREGNANCY.**—The term ‘high-risk pregnancy’ means, with respect to an incarcerated woman, that the pregnancy threatens the health or life of the woman or pregnancy, as determined by a health care professional.

“(3) **POSTPARTUM RECOVERY.**—The term ‘postpartum recovery’ means the 3-month period beginning on the date on which an incarcerated pregnant woman gives birth, or longer as determined by a health care professional following delivery, and shall include the entire period that



the incarcerated pregnant woman is in the hospital or infirmary.

“(4) **RESIDENTIAL REENTRY CENTER.**—The term ‘Residential Reentry Center’ means a Bureau of Prisons contracted residential reentry center.”.

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections for chapter 303 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“4052. Treatment of incarcerated pregnant women.”.

**SEC. 7. REPORTING REQUIREMENT REGARDING CLAIMS FILED BY PREGNANT INMATES.**

The Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons shall make publicly available on the website of the Federal Bureau of Prisons on an annual basis the following information:

(1) The total number of Administrative Remedy appeals related to pregnant inmates that were filed during the previous year.

(2) The total number of institution-level Requests for Administrative Remedy related to pregnant inmates that were filed during the previous year.

(3) The total number of informal requests for administrative remedy related to pregnant inmates that were filed during the previous year.

(4) The total number of requests or appeals related to pregnant inmates during the previous year that were not resolved before the inmate gave birth or that were mooted because the inmate's pregnancy ended.

(5) The average amount of time that each category of request or appeal took to resolve during the previous year.

(6) The shortest and longest amounts of time that a request or appeal in each category that was resolved in the last year took to resolve.

**SEC. 8. EDUCATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.**

The Director of the National Institute of Corrections shall provide education and technical assistance, in conjunction with the appropriate public agencies, at State and local correctional facilities that house women and facilities in which incarcerated women go into labor and give birth, in order to educate the employees of such facilities, including health personnel, on the dangers and potential mental health consequences associated with the use of restrictive housing and restraints on incarcerated women during pregnancy, labor, and postpartum recovery, and on alternatives to the use of restraints and restrictive housing placement.

**SEC. 9. BUREAU OF PRISONS STAFF AND UNITED STATES MARSHALS TRAINING.**

(a) **BUREAU OF PRISONS TRAINING.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—

(A) **INITIAL TRAINING.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall provide training to carry out the requirements of this Act and the amendments made by this Act to each correctional officer at any Bureau of Prisons facility that houses women who is employed on the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) **SUBSEQUENT TRAINING.**—After the initial training provided under subparagraph (A), the Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall provide training to carry out the requirements of this Act and the amendments made by this Act twice each year to each correctional officer at any Bureau of Prisons facility that houses women.

(2) **NEW HIRES.**—

(A) **DEFINITION.**—In this paragraph, the term “covered new correctional officer” means an individual appointed to a position as a correctional officer at a Bureau of Prisons facility that houses women on or after the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) **TRAINING.**—The Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall train each covered new correctional officer to carry out the requirements of this Act and the amendments made by this Act not later than 30 days after the date on which the covered new correctional officer is appointed.

(b) **UNITED STATES MARSHALS TRAINING.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—On and after the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the United States Marshals Service shall ensure that each Deputy United States Marshal has received training pursuant to the guidelines described in subsection (c).

(2) **NEW HIRES.**—

(A) **DEFINITION.**—In this paragraph, the term “new Deputy United States Marshal” means an individual appointed to a position as a Deputy United States Marshal after the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) **TRAINING.**—Not later than 30 days after the date on which a new Deputy United States Marshal is appointed, the new Deputy United States Marshal shall receive training pursuant to the guidelines described in subsection (c).

(c) **GUIDELINES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director of the Bureau of Prisons and the United States Marshals Service shall each develop guidelines on the treatment of incarcerated women during pregnancy, labor, and postpartum recovery and incorporate such guidelines in the training required under this section.

(2) **CONTENTS.**—The guidelines developed under paragraph (1) shall include guidance on—

(A) the transportation of incarcerated pregnant women;

(B) housing of incarcerated pregnant women;

(C) nutritional requirements for incarcerated pregnant women; and

(D) the right of a health care professional to request that restraints not be used.

**SEC. 10. GAO STUDY ON STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES.**

The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study of services and protections provided for pregnant incarcerated women in local and State correctional settings, including—

(1) policies on—

(A) obstetrical and gynecological care;

(B) education on nutritional issues and health and safety risks associated with pregnancy;

(C) mental health and substance use treatment;

(D) access to prenatal and post-delivery support services and programs; and

(E) the use of restraints and restrictive housing placement; and

(2) the extent to which the intent of such policies is fulfilled.

**SEC. 11. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.**

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees.

After 1 hour of debate, it shall be in order to consider the further amendment printed in part D of House Report 117-587, if offered by the Member designated in the report, which shall be considered read, shall be separately debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to a demand for a division of the question.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from Wis-

consin (Mr. FITZGERALD) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 6878.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6878, the Pregnant Women in Custody Act, is bipartisan legislation that would help ensure that women receive the pregnancy, delivery, and postpartum care that they need while in Federal custody.

The number of women incarcerated has grown significantly in recent decades, and most women are incarcerated during their reproductive years. There are an estimated 58,000 admissions of pregnant women into jails and prisons every year.

It is vital for the health of these women and their newborns that they have access to appropriate healthcare, nutrition, and postpartum recovery support.

In addition, research shows that Black women already have a 43 percent higher risk of miscarriage than White women. Since women of color are disproportionately impacted by the criminal justice system, a lack of support and care for pregnancy and reproductive health while incarcerated can lead to increased risk of negative pregnancy outcomes.

By establishing a national standard of care for incarcerated pregnant women, as well as by prohibiting the use of restrictive housing and providing for transfers to residential reentry centers for women with high-risk pregnancies, this bill will help protect the health and safety of pregnant women and their newborns. Restrictive housing and solitary confinement have been called psychological torture, and the use of solitary confinement can further damage the physical and mental well-being of pregnant women.

□ 1315

In addition to setting a national standard of care, this bill also requires the Government Accountability Office to study the services and protections provided to pregnant women incarcerated at the State and local levels.

The impact of incarceration of pregnant women is complex and far-reaching. The reality of pregnancy, delivery, and postpartum recovery while incarcerated requires significant mental and physical health interventions and broader protections in order to address the trauma both mothers and newborns experience.

This bipartisan bill is supported by a broad range of organizations across the ideological spectrum, including the



American Psychological Association, the National Alliance on Mental Illness, the Association of Maternal and Child Health Programs, Dream Corps, the Vera Institute for Justice, R Street Institute, and the American Conservative Union.

Mr. Speaker, I thank our colleague, Representative KAREN BASS, for her leadership on this issue and on so many criminal justice issues throughout her career in Congress. I thank her bipartisan cosponsors for introducing this important legislation with her.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, each year, an estimated 58,000 pregnant women pass through jails and prisons in the United States. H.R. 6878 would expand on existing programs within the Bureau of Prisons to provide certain health and wellness-related services for pregnant incarcerated women. This legislation will help these women receive necessary medical care, nutrition, and support while in Federal custody.

In addition, H.R. 6878 builds upon President Trump's leadership in the First Step Act, which prohibited the use of restraints on pregnant women in Federal custody.

H.R. 6878 would prohibit pregnant women in Federal custody from being placed in restrictive housing unless their behavior poses a serious and immediate risk of physical harm. It also would prohibit the use of solitary confinement for pregnant women in their third trimester.

The bill also expands data reporting on the health needs of pregnant incarcerated women and requires guidelines for the treatment of incarcerated women during pregnancy, labor, and postpartum recovery.

We all believe that pregnant incarcerated women should be well cared for while they are in Federal custody. However, I would like to note the concern that the bill could require the Bureau of Prisons to provide abortifacients to pregnant inmates. However, the word "contraception" is not defined in the bill, and the internal Bureau of Prisons policy does not define "contraception."

Because the word "contraception" is not defined, this ambiguity leaves open the reasonable interpretation that the term "contraception" could include abortifacients or other substances that induce abortion.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), a member of the committee.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6878, the Pregnant Women in Custody Act, because women's lives matter, pregnant women's lives matter, their babies' lives

matter, as do the lives of incarcerated women and their babies.

I have worked on this issue for a very long time and am delighted to be able to support this legislation introduced by my friend and colleague, Congresswoman BASS.

This works to ensure that we recognize the increasing population of women incarcerated. Unfortunately, women are the fastest-growing segment of the incarcerated population in the United States. Conversations about criminal justice reform often overlook their unique experiences and the needs of women and girls within the criminal justice system.

For instance, Mr. Speaker, the United States has the second highest rate of women incarcerated in the world, with 64 women per 100,000 in custody and nearly 60,000 pregnant women admitted into American jails and prisons every year. That is a lot.

Some States have yet to prohibit the shackling of women when they are giving birth. We have to do something.

This bipartisan legislation would establish Federal policies to prohibit the use of restrictive housing on incarcerated pregnant women and develop a national standard of care to add to the pregnancy-related needs of incarcerated women, including access to prenatal and post-delivery care and support.

My legislation, the SIMARRA Act, also complements this by creating a pilot program in the Federal system for mothers to stay with their infants for a period of time. This humane response and the humane response of this bill are what we need to do.

Often times, pregnant women lack access to appropriate nutrition while incarcerated, and the use of restrictive housing can have detrimental effects on a woman's health, as well as the health of her baby. While women of color are disproportionately impacted by incarceration, they also face higher risks of both miscarriage and maternal mortality.

This bill would make certain that incarcerated pregnant women receive vital prenatal healthcare and postpartum support and ensures the Bureau of Prisons and the Marshals Service protect the health and safety of incarcerated women through their pregnancy, when they deliver their child, and as they receive postpartum care. They should not be shackled, and they should not be intimidated or frightened.

The one thing I want to say, Mr. Speaker, even though many of us have different views—and I am an avid supporter of the right to choose—this is not an abortion bill. This is a healthcare bill.

We also know that the prisons make their determinations on how they help women in their contraceptives. H.R. 6878 would allow BOP to collect data on healthcare needs of pregnant women so that we may have a better understanding.

Let me clearly say that separating a newborn from its mother gives it less chance for both survival and success in life.

We know in Harris County, Texas, there are approximately 1,000 women incarcerated in the Harris County Jail. This bill would require a GAO study, setting national standards, and endeavor to do a landscape to understand reproductive freedom in this country.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, that is why I was glad to see my bill, the Stop Infant Mortality And Recidivism Reduction Act of 2021, or the SIMARRA Act, included in the Violence Against Women Act, which passed earlier this year. That bill established a pilot program to allow women incarcerated in Federal prisons and their babies to reside with each other while the mother is incarcerated for a period of time.

Mr. Speaker, let us continue to be innovators in the treatment of those who are incarcerated, and let us make sure that we give every newborn a healthy life. I ask my colleagues to support the underlying legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6878, the "Pregnant Women in Custody Act," because women's lives matter, pregnant women's lives matter, their babies' lives matter—as do the lives of incarcerated women and their babies.

Although women are the fastest growing segment of the incarcerated population in the United States, conversations about criminal justice reform often overlook the unique experiences and needs of women and girls within the criminal justice system.

The United States has the second highest rate of women incarcerated in the world, with 64 women per 100,000 in custody, and nearly 60,000 pregnant women admitted into American jails and prisons every year, while some states have yet to prohibit the shackling of women when they are giving birth.

This bipartisan legislation would establish federal policies to prohibit the use of restrictive housing on incarcerated pregnant women and develop a national standard of care to address the pregnancy-related needs of incarcerated women, including access to prenatal and post-delivery care and support.

Often times pregnant women lack access to appropriate nutrition while incarcerated and the use of restrictive housing can have detrimental effects on a woman's health as well as the health of her baby. And while women of color are disproportionately impacted by incarceration, they also face higher risks of both miscarriage and maternal mortality.

This bill would make certain that incarcerated pregnant women receive vital prenatal healthcare and post-partum support and ensure the Bureau of Prisons and the Marshal's service protect the health and safety of incarcerated women throughout their pregnancy, when they deliver their child, and as they recover post-partum.

H.R. 6878 would also require BOP to collect data on the healthcare needs of pregnant

women, so that we may better understand the challenges incarcerated women face and determine how to address the needs of this vulnerable population.

In Harris County, Texas, on average, there are approximately 1,000 women incarcerated in the county jail and on average 25 to 30 of them are pregnant. The jail offers specific programs for mothers to reduce recidivism and help them support their families upon release.

This bill would require GAO to study state and local corrections facilities to understand the services and protections provided for pregnant women, like the program offered in Harris County.

Setting national standards for the treatment of incarcerated pregnant women in federal custody would set an example for state and local facilities to follow and the data collected by BOP would further inform Congress of the additional health and safety needs of this vulnerable population.

As we endeavor to navigate a new landscape for reproductive freedom across the country, we must recognize that incarcerated women will continue to face challenges in carrying healthy pregnancies to term.

That is why I was glad to see my bill, the “Stop Infant Mortality and Recidivism Reduction Act of 2021” (or the “SIMARRA Act”), included in the Violence Against Women Act which passed earlier this year. That bill established a pilot program to allow women incarcerated in Federal prisons and their babies born during their incarceration to reside together with while the mother is incarcerated.

Let us continue to be innovators in the treatment of those who are incarcerated. And let us make sure women receive proper health care and humane treatment whether they are incarcerated or not—because all women deserve proper health care and to be treated with dignity—no matter their circumstance.

I thank Representative KAREN BASS for her steadfast commitment to addressing this important issue. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this long overdue legislation.

I include in the RECORD a Prison Policy Initiative document titled: “Unsupportive environments and limited policies: Pregnancy, postpartum, and birth during incarceration.”

[From Prison Policy Initiative, Aug. 19, 2021]  
UNSUPPORTIVE ENVIRONMENTS AND LIMITED POLICIES: PREGNANCY, POSTPARTUM, AND BIRTH DURING INCARCERATION

(By Leah Wang)

Making up for a serious gap in government data collection and understanding, researchers are discovering what pregnant incarcerated women should expect when they're expecting (or when they give birth while in custody). Findings indicate that jails, prisons, and youth facilities have yet to adequately recognize pregnancy and postpartum needs either in policy or in practice.

Recently published findings from the groundbreaking Pregnancy in Prison Statistics (PIPS) Project and other datasets shed light on a common but rarely discussed experience: being pregnant, postpartum or giving birth while incarcerated. Spearheaded by Dr. Carolyn Sufrin of the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine and School of Public Health, this series of studies is our best look yet at pregnancy prevalence and outcomes in U.S. jails, prisons, and youth facilities.

In total, 22 state prison systems, all federal prisons, 6 jails, and 3 youth confinement systems participated in the PIPS Project, a sys-

tematic study of pregnancy and its outcomes among incarcerated women. Historically, the government has not collected data about carceral pregnancy on a regular basis, meaning no national effort has been made to understand maternity care for thousands of incarcerated pregnant women. The project's sample represents 57 percent of all women in prison, 5 percent of all women in jail and about 3 percent of young women in youth facilities.

Our takeaway: Carceral pregnancy, whether in jail, prison, or youth confinement, is characterized by a lack of supportive policies and practices. Some of the major findings to come out of these publications are:

There are an estimated 58,000 admissions of pregnant women into jails and prisons every year, and thousands give birth or have other outcomes while still incarcerated. Pregnancy rates among confined youth were similar to those among adults.

In some state prison systems, miscarriage, premature birth, and cesarean section rates were higher than national rates among the general population.

Only one-third of prisons and jails had any written policy about breastfeeding or lactation, and even where policies supporting lactation did exist, relatively few women were actually breastfeeding or pumping.

There are an estimated 8,000 admissions of pregnant women with opioid use disorder (OUD) into prisons and jails each year, but long-term treatment using medication is the exception, not the rule.

A related (non-PIPS Project) study finds paternal incarceration is also linked to adverse birth outcomes like low birth weight, which are widely known to impact long-term health.

The researchers' findings add complexity to a growing body of literature and consensus linking incarceration to negative health impacts. And although PIPS Project data can't be broken down by race, ethnicity, or gender identity, measuring the scale and outcomes of pregnancies in prison and jail is a major public health research accomplishment. The fact that academic researchers had to conduct this research to fill the data gap—and the shortage of appropriate policies they found—makes it clear that many correctional agencies have yet to even acknowledge the needs of pregnant incarcerated women.

EVERY YEAR, THOUSANDS OF INCARCERATED EXPECTING MOTHERS AND BABIES FACE ADVERSE OUTCOMES FROM EXPOSURE TO INCARCERATION

Over the 12 months of the Pregnancy in Prison Statistics (PIPS) study period, there were nearly 1,400 admissions of pregnant women to participating state and federal prisons with over 800 pregnancies ending in custody (births, miscarriages, and others), and over 1,600 admissions of pregnant women to jails with 224 pregnancies ending in custody. Unsurprisingly, given the short length of most jail stays, more pregnant women are admitted to jails each year, but more births take place in prisons, where the average stay is longer. Based on their data, the authors estimate that, nationally, 4 percent of women entering prison (in line with Bureau of Justice Statistics 2016 estimates) and 3 percent of women admitted to jail (lower than BJS' most recent 2002 estimates) are pregnant.

Pregnancy outcomes in prisons and jails in some places were worse than national trends across the general population. When pregnancy did end in custody, in some states like Arizona, Kansas and Minnesota, rates of miscarriage ranged from 19 to 22 percent, exceeding estimates of the national rate. In Ohio and Massachusetts, premature births

exceeded the general population rate of about 10 percent. Among live births, which were 92 percent of birth outcomes in custody, one-third (32 percent) of these were cesarean section births, in line with the national average rate. In some states, the C-section rate was much higher, suggesting that C-sections may be taking place when not medically necessary, risking short- and long-term health problems in babies.

PREGNANCY AMONG CONFINED YOUTH IS NOT UNCOMMON, AND BETTER TESTING MIGHT REVEAL IT'S EVEN MORE WIDESPREAD

Upon hearing about the Pregnancy in Prison Statistics (PIPS) Project, three juvenile justice systems (one state-level, and one county-level system) volunteered to complete a survey about pregnant adolescents in the custody of 17 of their “juvenile residential placement” facilities, providing a window into this population for the first time. One takeaway from the survey's findings was that adolescent pregnancies—both in confinement, and upon release—may risk poorer outcomes because of a lack of continuity of medical care between confinement facilities and the community. Even though all three state systems provided basic prenatal care, with the typical length of stay for young women lasting a few months or less, justice-involved youth would benefit enormously from consistency in medical care throughout pregnancy.

The survey also showed that the rate of pregnancy among confined youth (3.3 percent) was similar to that of the adult incarcerated population (3.5 percent). However, the youth facilities reported less routine pregnancy testing, bolstering a 2004 study revealing that only 15–17 percent of 1,255 juvenile facilities nationwide tested youth for pregnancy at admission (with about two-thirds of facilities providing tests only if requested). Therefore, it's possible the youth carceral pregnancy rate is a very conservative estimate, and that thousands of pregnant youth are going without prenatal care when their health needs are likely complicated.

Eight pregnancies ended among youth confined in the surveyed facilities during the 12-month study period, including four miscarriages, three induced abortions, and one live full-term birth. It would be misleading to view these outcomes as representative of all pregnant confined youth, but the authors advise youth confinement facilities to be prepared for high rates of miscarriage and other adverse birth outcomes, seeing as justice-involved pregnant youth are going through highly stressful life experiences.

Services and policies regarding prenatal and postpartum care were variable: All three juvenile systems allowed abortion, and some covered the cost; all three systems also allowed lactation through either breastfeeding or pumping. Still, the small sample size (which represented just 2.8 percent of all confined female youth) and the potential influence of self-selecting facilities make it difficult to draw conclusions about the experience of pregnant youth in confinement.

BREASTFEEDING AND LACTATION ARE NOT GUARANTEED TO NEW MOTHERS AND BABIES, IGNORING THE ENORMOUS BENEFITS OF BREAST MILK

When the cohort of 22 prison systems and 6 jail systems described their lactation-related policies to the researchers, they painted a discouraging picture of how correctional facilities largely don't support breastfeeding, a practice chosen by some mothers for its unique benefits.

To begin, only one-third of prisons and jails had any written policy on lactation, leaving many incarcerated women to the whims of facility staff who may not be

trained in this area or understand its importance. Even where women were formally allowed to lactate, milk was sometimes discarded at the study sites due to mother-infant separation, providing only a benefit to the mother of maintaining milk supply.

Because it is a matter of health equity to provide the opportunity to lactate and breastfeed (among other parental choices), researchers extend the “further research is needed” statement in order to understand the probable racial disparities within carceral pregnancy: “. . . research in collaboration with current and formerly incarcerated women, specifically Black, Indigenous, and women of color, is needed to fully understand breadth of experiences and perspectives related to breastfeeding and lactation while in custody.”

#### OPIOD USE DISORDER AMONG INCARCERATED WOMEN IS TREATED UNDER SOME CIRCUMSTANCES, BUT LEAVES MOTHERS WITHOUT HELP POSTPARTUM

In addition to known medical needs during pregnancy, some women enter incarceration with other health problems. Researchers accessed six months of activity and policy related to opioid use disorder (OUD) treatment of pregnant women in the Pregnancy in Prison Statistics (PIPS) study sites and found that 26 percent of those entering prison and 14 percent entering jail had OUD. The gold standard of care for these women would be medication for opioid use disorder (MOUD), which is linked to better pregnancy outcomes and increased engagement with addiction treatment and other medical care.

Twenty-two of 28 sites did offer this avenue for treatment of pregnant women in some way, but the narrow window in which they could be treated for OUD leaves much room for improvement. In most facilities offering MOUD, it would not be initiated in the facility; they would only continue someone on MOUD if they were already on it. This unfairly excludes women who were unable to begin treatment before admission; for example, if someone was in jail before being transferred to prison, their access would then depend on the jail's policy. Postpartum, most facilities providing MOUD would discontinue treatment, showing a clear disregard for the mother's well-being after birth.

Still, one-third of surveyed sites managed OUD among pregnant women through detoxification, some with and some without medication to manage symptoms. Detox, or “medically supervised withdrawal,” can be a painful process and has a high rate of failure for pregnant women, increasing the risk of future overdose.

These exclusionary policies and practices are troubling given the fact that opioid overdose is a major cause of death for pregnant and postpartum women in the United States, and remains a huge concern for formerly incarcerated people. In Rhode Island, where MOUD has been implemented comprehensively in their unified prison-jail system, there has been a huge reduction in post-release overdose deaths; replicating their initiative would have a great impact on carceral pregnancy and postpartum outcomes.

#### THE INCARCERATION OF FATHERS IS ALSO LINKED TO WORSE BIRTH OUTCOMES

As if it's not bad enough that incarceration prevents expecting mothers from receiving care and providing care to their babies, another recent study finds that incarcerating fathers during pregnancy or at the time of birth is also harmful to babies' health.

In another recent study—unrelated to the Pregnancy in Prison Statistics (PIPS) project—Youngmin Yi and fellow researchers matched hundreds of thousands of birth

records to jail records in New York City between 2010 and 2016, observing trends in birth weight, preterm (premature) birth, admission to the NICU (neonatal intensive care unit), and more. Paternal incarceration was associated with nearly all adverse outcomes, even after other characteristics of mother and father were accounted for statistically. “Exposed” to their fathers' incarceration—even for as little as one day—babies were born with these vulnerabilities, such as low birth weight, known to have an impact later in life.

#### INCARCERATED PREGNANT PEOPLE AND THEIR BABIES DESERVE BETTER CARE THAT IS CODIFIED IN POLICY

The findings by Sufrin, Asiodu, Kim and fellow researchers offer a desperately-needed look into pregnancy during incarceration. And the findings by Yi et al. contribute to an even more holistic picture of what it means to be a growing family entangled in the criminal legal system. Families experiencing pregnancy are impacted by incarceration whether the mother or the father is incarcerated, and whether or not the baby is born during the mother's incarceration.

Both adolescents and adults in confinement should be afforded comprehensive prenatal care, including education, lactation support, and opioid use disorder treatment that continues beyond the end of pregnancy. And babies born right after or during their parents' incarceration, who risk health issues like lower life expectancy and social and emotional challenges, deserve the chance to begin life with one or both parents as much as possible. These efforts and programs should be clearly written into agency policy so that facility staff can be trained and expected to provide care.

One way that prisons and jails can begin to assess and improve their care for pregnant women is by reviewing the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists' recently updated comprehensive set of guidelines for carceral reproductive health care. Facilities should also consider subscribing to the National Commission on Correctional Health Care's standards for health services, which have clear ways of addressing many of the above topics. Prisons and jails should make their policies publicly available, and create ways to keep healthy mothers and their babies together.

#### NOTE ABOUT THE LANGUAGE USED

Throughout these publications, the terms “pregnant women” and “mother” described those people who were pregnant in custody during the study period. While we've deferred to the terminology used by the authors, we acknowledge that pregnancy can overlap with multiple gender identities, and our conclusions and recommendations apply to all pregnant people.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE), a member of the committee.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 6878, Pregnant Women in Custody Act of 2022.

While Congress made important progress on this issue through the First Step Act, which prohibited the use of restraints on pregnant women in the Bureau of Prison's custody, more clearly needs to be done to protect pregnant women.

Many incarcerated women do not have access to the prenatal care they need. They are often unjustly placed in

restrictive housing, which can lead to unfair and unequal treatment just because a woman is pregnant. Shockingly, this is still legal and widely used in Bureau of Prison facilities.

By passing H.R. 6878, we will establish a much-needed and long-overdue national standard of care to address pregnancy-related needs of incarcerated women while also ending the Bureau of Prison's restrictive housing policies for pregnant women.

Being incarcerated should not strip these expectant mothers of their dignity.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support passage of this legislation and thank Congresswoman—and future mayor—KAREN BASS for her leadership on this issue.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. LOIS FRANKEL).

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank our distinguished Judiciary Committee chairman and Representative KAREN BASS for their leadership on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, all of our children should have the opportunity to thrive. Getting them off to a good start in life is critical for their well-being, as well as for society as a whole. That is why prenatal care and safety for pregnant women are so important. It lowers the risk of complications that can affect the ability of a child to thrive and can have far-reaching impacts on their future.

Alarming, recent reports indicate that Federal prisons are not aligned with national guidance for the treatment of pregnant women, and in extreme cases, Mr. Speaker, women have been shackled to their beds during and after childbirth.

I think we can all agree that children should not be punished for their mother's mistakes or misdeeds. The Pregnant Women in Custody Act will strengthen and promote the health and safety of pregnant inmates, providing a national standard of care allowing children to have the opportunities they deserve.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of the bill.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6878 is bipartisan legislation that would support the health and safety of women in Federal custody by establishing a national standard of care and prohibiting the use of restrictive housing for incarcerated pregnant women.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this important legislation. I also want to take this opportunity to express my dual feelings—on the one hand, the sponsor of this legislation, Ms. BASS of California, will no

longer be with us in the next Congress, which is, on that level, unfortunate. On the other hand, the reason she won't be with us is because she is the mayor-elect of Los Angeles, and that is not unfortunate. I am very happy about that, but I have mixed feelings because we won't be seeing her here again.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this important legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6878, the Protecting the Health and Wellness of Babies and Pregnant Women in Custody Act of 2022. I am proud to support this bill and thank my good friend and colleague Congresswoman BASS for her leadership. I also thank the Speaker and Chairman NADLER for bringing this bill to the floor.

Our prison system was not designed with the medical needs of women and pregnant people in mind. This holds especially true for women and pregnant people of color, who are often subjected to harsher treatment at more frequent rates.

This bill moves us in the right direction by establishing safeguards for incarcerated pregnant and postpartum individuals and their children by guaranteeing access to essential prenatal and post-delivery support.

As a champion of reproductive and women's rights, I hope to continue joining my colleagues on a bipartisan basis to ensure incarcerated women and pregnant people have the right to access the quality health services they deserve.

I urge my colleagues to vote 'yes' on this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MS. LOIS FRANKEL OF FLORIDA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part D of House Report 117-587.

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise as the designee for the gentlewoman of Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY), who is a great advocate for justice and women. I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 13, line 7, strike "and".

Page 13, line 10, strike the period and insert "; and".

Page 13, after line 10, insert the following: (iii) postpartum health conditions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1499, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. LOIS FRANKEL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this amendment makes one addition to the bill to ensure that incarcerated women have access to essential postpartum healthcare and support.

The Pregnant Women in Custody Act includes a provision related to women

who give birth while in custody or immediately prior to incarceration. This provision requires that women be given access to counseling services related to parental rights and family preservation.

The amendment will add an additional component to ensure women also receive counseling services related to postpartum care because we know that women are physically and emotionally vulnerable after giving birth.

This addition to the bill will help women navigate that often complex and difficult time period and ensure adequate access to healthcare.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment, although I am not opposed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, this amendment allows certain women in Federal custody to receive counseling related to postpartum health conditions. Postpartum women in Federal custody will be eligible to receive counseling services related to postpartum health conditions.

After giving birth, many women struggle with postpartum depression and other psychological and physical conditions. This amendment will ensure that women in Federal custody have access to these services.

While many of us have concerns with some of the other language in the bill, this amendment is a commonsense amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1330

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, it really pleases me that we have this very good bipartisan legislation; and I know it is probably heartening to the citizens of our country that we can come together on important matters.

This is about the children. This is about getting children off to a good start so that they can thrive; so they can have opportunities for success; and there is nothing more important, really, than having good caregivers, their parents, especially their mom, who gives birth.

This amendment will make sure that women who have been incarcerated get the postpartum care that they need and that their children deserve.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the previous question is ordered on the the bill and on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. LOIS FRANKEL).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. LOIS FRANKEL).

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 32 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1432

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin) at 2 o'clock and 32 minutes p.m.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Passage of H.R. 3372;

Passage of H.R. 6878;

The motion to suspend the rules on H.R. 4785;

En bloc suspensions No. 1, if ordered;

En bloc suspensions No. 2, if ordered;

And motions to suspend the rules with respect to the following:

S. 2521;

S. 231; and

S. 3115.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

## ONE STOP SHOP COMMUNITY REENTRY PROGRAM ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3372) to authorize implementation grants to community-based nonprofits to operate one-stop reentry centers, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 15-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 259, nays 167, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 492]

YEAS—259

Adams	Garcia (IL)	Morelle
Aguiar	Garcia (TX)	Moulton
Allred	Golden	Mrvan
Auchincloss	Gomez	Murphy (FL)
Axne	Gonzales, Tony	Nadler
Bacon	Gonzalez (OH)	Napolitano
Barragán	Gonzalez,	Neal
Bass	Vicente	Neguse
Beatty	Gottheimer	Newhouse
Bera	Green, Al (TX)	Newman
Beyer	Grijalva	Norcross
Bice (OK)	Harder (CA)	O'Halleran
Bishop (GA)	Hayes	Ocasio-Cortez
Blumenauer	Herrera Beutler	Omar
Blunt Rochester	Higgins (NY)	Owens
Bonamici	Hill	Pallone
Bourdeaux	Himes	Panetta
Bowman	Hollingsworth	Pappas
Boyle, Brendan	Horsford	Pascarell
F.	Houlahan	Payne
Brown (MD)	Hoyer	Peltola
Brown (OH)	Huffman	Perlmutter
Brownley	Issa	Peters
Bush	Jackson Lee	Phillips
Bustos	Jacobs (CA)	Pingree
Butterfield	Jacobs (NY)	Pocan
Calvert	Jayapal	Porter
Carbajal	Jeffries	Pressley
Cárdenas	Johnson (GA)	Price (NC)
Carson	Johnson (TX)	Quigley
Carter (LA)	Jones	Raskin
Cartwright	Joyce (OH)	Reschenthaler
Case	Kahele	Rice (NY)
Casten	Kaptur	Ross
Castor (FL)	Katko	Roybal-Allard
Castro (TX)	Keating	Ruiz
Chabot	Keller	Ruppersberger
Cherfilus-	Kelly (IL)	Rush
McCormick	Khanna	Rutherford
Chu	Kildee	Ryan (NY)
Cicilline	Kilmer	Ryan (OH)
Clark (MA)	Kim (CA)	Salazar
Clarke (NY)	Kim (NJ)	Sánchez
Cleaver	Kind	Sarbanes
Clyburn	Kirkpatrick	Scanlon
Cohen	Krishnamoorthi	Schakowsky
Cole	Kuster	Schiff
Connolly	Lamb	Schneider
Conway	Langevin	Schrader
Cooper	Larsen (WA)	Schrier
Correa	Larson (CT)	Scott (VA)
Costa	Lawrence	Scott, David
Courtney	Lawson (FL)	Sewell
Craig	Lee (CA)	Sherman
Crow	Lee (NV)	Sherrill
Cuellar	Leger Fernandez	Sires
Curtis	Letlow	Slotkin
Davids (KS)	Levin (CA)	Smith (NJ)
Davis, Danny K.	Levin (MI)	Smith (WA)
Davis, Rodney	Lieu	Smucker
Dean	Lofgren	Soto
DeFazio	Lowenthal	Spanberger
DeGette	Lucas	Speier
DeLauro	Luria	Stansbury
DeBene	Lynch	Stanton
Demings	Mace	Stevens
DeSaulnier	Malinowski	Stewart
Dingell	Maloney,	Strickland
Doggett	Carolyn B.	Suozi
Doyle, Michael	Maloney, Sean	Swalwell
F.	Manning	Takano
Dunn	Matsui	Thompson (CA)
Escobar	McBath	Thompson (MS)
Eshoo	McCollum	Thompson (PA)
Espallat	McGovern	Titus
Evans	McNerney	Tlaib
Fitzpatrick	Meeks	Tonko
Fletcher	Meijer	Torres (CA)
Flores	Meng	Torres (NY)
Foster	Meuser	Trahan
Frankel, Lois	Mfume	Trone
Gallego	Moore (UT)	Turner
Garamendi	Moore (WI)	Underwood

Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez

Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton

NAYS—167

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Omar
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Hinson
Hudson
Huizenga
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Davidson
DesJarlais
Raskin
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Long
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Ferguson
Finstad
Malliotakis
Mann
Fitzgerald
Sánchez
Fleischmann
Mast
McCarthy
McCaull
McClain
McClintock
Franklin, C.
Scott

Cheney	McKinley	Mullin
Kinzinger	Miller (IL)	

NOT VOTING—5

□ 1515

Messrs. JOHNSON of Louisiana, FERGUSON, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, and Mr. WALBERG changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. BACON, Mrs. FLORES, and Mr. SMUCKER changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE

RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei	Brown (MD)	Cherfilus-
(Balderson)	(Evans)	McCormick
Axne (Wild)	Butterfield	(Brown (OH))
Barragán	(Beyer)	Conway
(Correa)	Cárdenas	(Valadao)
Bass (Cicilline)	(Correa)	Craig (Stevens)
Blunt Rochester	Cawthorn	Curtis (Moore
(Kelly (IL))	(Donalds)	(UT))
Brooks (Moore		DeFazio
(AL))		(Pallone)

Demings (Castor	Kim (NJ)	Palazzo
(FL))	(Pallone)	(Fleischmann)
DeSaulnier	Kirkpatrick	Porter (Neguse)
(Beyer)	(Pallone)	Pressley
Gaetz (Bishop	LaTurner	(Neguse)
(NC))	(Valadao)	Reschenthaler
Garbarino	Lawson (FL)	(Van Drew)
(Miller-Meeks)	(Evans)	Roybal-Allard
Gibbs	Levin (MI)	(Correa)
(Balderson)	(Correa)	Rush (Beyer)
Gohmert (Weber	Long	Ryan (OH)
(TX))	(Fleischmann)	(Correa)
Gonzalez,	Loudermilk	Simpson
Vicente	(Fleischmann)	(Fulcher)
(Correa)	Lowenthal	Sires (Pallone)
Gooden (TX)	(Huffman)	Speier (Huffman)
(Miller-Meeks)	Maloney, Sean P.	Swalwell
Gosar (Weber	(Pappas)	(Correa)
(TX))	Meeks (Horsford)	Watson Coleman
Johnson (GA)	Meng (Escobar)	(Pallone)
(Pallone)	Newman (Correa)	Welch (Pallone)
Johnson (TX)	O'Halleran	Williams (GA)
(Pallone)	(Stanton)	(McBath)
Khanna (Pappas)	Omar (Bowman)	Wilson (SC)
	Owens (Stewart)	(Timmons)

## PREGNANT WOMEN IN CUSTODY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BUSTOS). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on passage of the bill (H.R. 6878) to address the health needs of incarcerated women related to pregnancy and childbirth, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 324, nays 90, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 493]

YEAS—324

Adams	Casten	Feenstra
Aguiar	Castor (FL)	Finstad
Allred	Castro (TX)	Fischbach
Amodei	Chabot	Fitzpatrick
Armstrong	Cherfilus-	Fletcher
Auchincloss	McCormick	Flood
Axne	Chu	Flores
Bacon	Cicilline	Foster
Baird	Clark (MA)	Frankel, Lois
Balderson	Clarke (NY)	Gallagher
Barr	Cleaver	Gallego
Barragán	Clyburn	Garamendi
Bass	Cohen	Garbarino
Beatty	Cole	Garcia (CA)
Bentz	Comer	Garcia (IL)
Bera	Connolly	Garcia (TX)
Bergman	Conway	Gimenez
Beyer	Cooper	Golden
Bice (OK)	Correa	Gomez
Bishop (GA)	Costa	Gonzales, Tony
Blumenauer	Courtney	Gonzalez (OH)
Blunt Rochester	Craig	Gonzalez,
Bonamici	Crenshaw	Vicente
Bost	Crow	Gooden (TX)
Bourdeaux	Cuellar	Gottheimer
Bowman	Curtis	Graves (LA)
Boyle, Brendan	Davids (KS)	Graves (MO)
F.	Davis, Danny K.	Green, Al (TX)
Brady	Dean	Greene (GA)
Brown (MD)	DeFazio	Grijalva
Brown (OH)	DeGette	Guthrie
Brownley	DeLauro	Harder (CA)
Bucshon	DeBene	Hartzler
Burchett	Demings	Hayes
Bush	DeSaulnier	Herrera Beutler
Bustos	Diaz-Balart	Higgins (NY)
Butterfield	Dingell	Hill
Calvert	Doggett	Himes
Carbajal	Doyle, Michael	Hinson
Cárdenas	F.	Hollingsworth
Carey	Ellzey	Horsford
Carl	Emmer	Houlahan
Carson	Escobar	Hoyer
Carter (LA)	Eshoo	Huffman
Cartwright	Espallat	Huizenga
Case	Evans	Issa

Jackson Lee  
Jacobs (CA)  
Jacobs (NY)  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson (TX)  
Jones  
Jordan  
Joyce (OH)  
Kahale  
Kaptur  
Katko  
Kelly (IL)  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim (CA)  
Kim (NJ)  
Kind  
Kirkpatrick  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster  
Lamb  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
LaTurner  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Leger Fernandez  
Lesko  
Letlow  
Levin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lieu  
Lofgren  
Long  
Lowenthal  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Luria  
Lynch  
Mace  
Malinowski  
Malliotakis  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Mann  
Manning  
Matsui  
McBath  
McCarthy  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McNerney

## NAYS—90

Aderholt  
Allen  
Babin  
Banks  
Biggs  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (NC)  
Boebert  
Brooks  
Buchanan  
Buck  
Budd  
Burgess  
Cammack  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (TX)  
Cawthorn  
Cline  
Cloud  
Clyde  
Crawford  
Davidson  
DesJarlais  
Donalds  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Estes  
Fallon  
Ferguson  
Fitzgerald  
Fleischmann

Meeks  
Meijer  
Meng  
Meuser  
Mfume  
Miller (WV)  
Miller-Meeks  
Moore (AL)  
Moore (UT)  
Moore (WI)  
Morelle  
Moulton  
Murphy (NC)  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Nehls  
Newhouse  
Newman  
Norcross  
O'Halleran  
Oberholte  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar  
Owens  
Pallone  
Palmer  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascarell  
Payne  
Peltola  
Perlmutter  
Pluiger  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Posey  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Reschenthaler  
Rodgers (WA)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Ross  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Ryan (NY)  
Ryan (OH)  
Salazar  
Sanchez  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schrader

Schrier  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Simpson  
Sires  
Slotkin  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Speier  
Stansbury  
Stanton  
Stauber  
Steel  
Stefanik  
Steil  
Stevens  
Stewart  
Strickland  
Suozi  
Swallow  
Takano  
Tenney  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Timmons  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres (NY)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Turner  
Underwood  
Upton  
Valadao  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Velázquez  
Wagner  
Wasserman  
Watson Coleman  
Welch  
Westerman  
Wexton  
Wild  
Williams (GA)  
Wilson (FL)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Yakym  
Yarmuth  
Zeldin

## NOT VOTING—17

Arrington  
Cheney  
Davis, Rodney  
Keating  
Kinzinger  
Larson (CT)  
McKinley  
Miller (IL)  
Mrvan  
Mullin  
Murphy (FL)  
Peters  
Rice (NY)  
Rice (SC)  
Sessions  
Smucker  
Waters

□ 1529

Ms. GRANGER and Mr. WENSTRUP changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. LONG changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. SMUCKER. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 493.

## MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei  
(Balderson)  
Axne (Wild)  
Barragán  
(Correa)  
Bass (Cicilline)  
Blunt Rochester  
(Kelly (IL))  
Brooks (Moore  
(AL))  
Brown (MD)  
(Evans)  
Butterfield  
(Beyer)  
Cárdenas  
(Correa)  
Cawthorn  
(Donalds)  
Cherfilus-  
McCormick  
(Brown (OH))  
Conway  
(Valadao)  
Craig (Stevens)  
Curtis (Moore  
(UT))  
DeFazio  
(Pallone)  
Demings (Castor  
(FL))  
DeSaulnier  
(Beyer)  
Gaetz (Bishop  
(NC))

Garbarino  
(Miller-Meeks)  
Gibbs  
(Balderson)  
Gohmert (Weber  
(TX))  
Gonzalez,  
Vicente  
(Correa)  
Gooden (TX)  
(Miller-Meeks)  
Gosar (Weber  
(TX))  
Johnson (GA)  
(Pallone)  
Johnson (TX)  
(Pallone)  
Khanna (Pappas)  
Kim (NJ)  
(Pallone)  
Kirkpatrick  
(Pallone)  
LaTurner  
(Valadao)  
Lawson (FL)  
(Evans)  
Levin (MI)  
(Correa)  
Long  
(Fleischmann)  
Loudermilk  
(Fleischmann)  
Lowenthal  
(Huffman)

Maloney, Sean P.  
(Pappas)  
Meeks (Horsford)  
Meng (Escobar)  
Newman (Correa)  
O'Halleran  
(Stanton)  
Omar (Bowman)  
Owens (Stewart)  
Palazzo  
(Fleischmann)  
Porter (Neguse)  
Pressley  
(Neguse)  
Reschenthaler  
(Van Drew)  
Roybal-Allard  
(Correa)  
Rush (Beyer)  
Ryan (OH)  
(Correa)  
Simpson  
(Fulcher)  
Sires (Pallone)  
Speier (Huffman)  
Swallow  
(Correa)  
Watson Coleman  
(Pallone)  
Welch (Pallone)  
Williams (GA)  
(McBath)  
Wilson (SC)  
(Timmons)

## [Roll No. 494]

## YEAS—407

Adams  
Aderholt  
Aguilar  
Allen  
Allred  
Amodei  
Armstrong  
Arrington  
Auchincloss  
Axne  
Babin  
Bacon  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Barr  
Barragán  
Bass  
Beatty  
Bentz  
Bera  
Bergman  
Beyer  
Bice (OK)  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NC)  
Blumenauer  
Blunt Rochester  
Boebert  
Bonamici  
Bost  
Bourdeaux  
Bowman  
Boyle, Brendan  
F.  
Brady  
Brown (MD)  
Brown (OH)  
Brownley  
Buchanan  
Buck  
Bucshon  
Budd  
Burchett  
Burgess  
Bush  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Calvert  
Cammack  
Carbajal  
Cárdenas  
Carey  
Carl  
Carson  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (LA)  
Carter (TX)  
Cartwright  
Case  
Casten  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Cawthorn  
Chabot  
Cherfilus-  
McCormick  
Chu  
Cicilline  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Clyde  
Cohen  
Cole  
Comer  
Connolly  
Conway  
Cooper  
Correa  
Costa  
Courtney  
Craig  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Crow  
Cuellar  
Curtis  
Davids (KS)  
Davidson  
Davis, Danny K.  
Davis, Rodney  
Dean  
DeFazio

DeGette  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
Demings  
DeSaulnier  
DesJarlais  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Donalds  
Doyle, Michael  
F.  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Ellzey  
Emmer  
Escobar  
Eshoo  
Español  
Estes  
Evans  
Fallon  
Feenstra  
Ferguson  
Finstad  
Fischbach  
Fitzgerald  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Fletcher  
Flood  
Flores  
Foster  
Foss  
Frankel, Lois  
Franklin, C.  
Scott  
Fulcher  
Gaetz  
Gallagher  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Garbarino  
Garcia (CA)  
Garcia (IL)  
Garcia (TX)  
Gibbs  
Gimenez  
Golden  
Gomez  
Gonzales, Tony  
Gonzalez (OH)  
Gonzalez,  
Vicente  
Gooden (TX)  
Gottheimer  
Granger  
Graves (LA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green (TN)  
Green, Al (TX)  
Griffith  
Grijalva  
Grothman  
Guest  
Guthrie  
Harder (CA)  
Harris  
Harshbarger  
Hartzler  
Hayes  
Herrell  
Herrera Beutler  
Hice (GA)  
Higgins (NY)  
Hill  
Himes  
Hinson  
Hollingsworth  
Horsford  
Houlahan  
Hoyer  
Hudson  
Huffman  
Huizenga  
Issa  
Jackson  
Jackson Lee  
Jacobs (CA)  
Jacobs (NY)  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)

Johnson (TX)  
Jones  
Jordan  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)  
Kahale  
Kaptur  
Katko  
Keating  
Keller  
Kelly (IL)  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim (CA)  
Kim (NJ)  
Kind  
Kirkpatrick  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster  
Kustoff  
Lahood  
LaMalfa  
Lamb  
Lamborn  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Latta  
LaTurner  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Leger Fernandez  
Lesko  
Letlow  
Levin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lieu  
Lofgren  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Lowenthal  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Luria  
Lynch  
Malinowski  
Malliotakis  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Mann  
Manning  
Matsui  
McBath  
McCarthy  
McCaul  
McClain  
McCollum  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Meijer  
Meng  
Meuser  
Mfume  
Miller (WV)  
Miller-Meeks  
Moolenaar  
Mooney  
Moore (AL)  
Moore (UT)  
Moore (WI)  
Morelle  
Moulton  
Mrvan  
Murphy (NC)  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Nehls  
Newhouse  
Newman  
Norcross  
O'Halleran  
Oberholte  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar  
Owens

## UYGHUR POLICY ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4785) to support the human rights of Uyghurs and members of other minority groups residing in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and safeguard their distinct identity, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. JACOBS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 407, nays 17, not voting 8, as follows:

Palazzo	Schiff	Thompson (PA)
Pallone	Schneider	Tiffany
Palmer	Schrader	Timmons
Panetta	Schrier	Titus
Pappas	Schweikert	Tlaib
Pascarell	Scott (VA)	Tonko
Payne	Scott, Austin	Torres (CA)
Pelosi	Scott, David	Torres (NY)
Peltola	Sempolinski	Trahan
Pence	Sessions	Trone
Perlmutter	Sewell	Turner
Pfleger	Sherman	Underwood
Phillips	Sherrill	Upton
Pingree	Simpson	Valadao
Pocan	Sires	Van Drew
Porter	Slotkin	Van Dyne
Posey	Smith (MO)	Vargas
Pressley	Smith (NE)	Veasey
Price (NC)	Smith (NJ)	Velázquez
Quigley	Smith (WA)	Wagner
Raskin	Smucker	Walberg
Reschenthaler	Soto	Waltz
Rice (SC)	Spanberger	Wasserman
Rodgers (WA)	Spartz	Schultz
Rogers (AL)	Speier	Waters
Rogers (KY)	Stansbury	Watson Coleman
Rose	Stanton	Weber (TX)
Ross	Stauber	Webster (FL)
Rouzer	Steel	Welch
Roybal-Allard	Stefanik	Wenstrup
Ruiz	Steil	Westerman
Ruppersberger	Steube	Wexton
Rush	Stevens	Wild
Rutherford	Stewart	Williams (GA)
Ryan (NY)	Strickland	Williams (TX)
Ryan (OH)	Suozzi	Wilson (FL)
Salazar	Swalwell	Wilson (SC)
Sánchez	Takano	Wittman
Sarbanes	Taylor	Womack
Scalise	Tenney	Yakym
Scanlon	Thompson (CA)	Yarmuth
Schakowsky	Thompson (MS)	Zeldin

## NAYS—17

Biggs	Gosar	McClintock
Brooks	Greene (GA)	Norman
Cline	Hern	Perry
Cloud	Higgins (LA)	Rosendale
Gohmert	Mace	Roy
Good (VA)	Massie	

## NOT VOTING—8

Cheney	Miller (IL)	Peters
Kinzinger	Mullin	Rice (NY)
McKinley	Murphy (FL)	

□ 1541

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of H.R. 4785 was amended so as to read: "A bill To support the human rights of Uyghurs and members of other minority groups residing primarily in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and safeguard their distinct identity, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE  
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodel	Cherfilus-	Gibbs
(Balderson)	McCormick	(Balderson)
Axne (Wild)	(Brown (OH))	Gohmert (Weber
Barragan	Conway	(TX))
(Correa)	(Valadao)	Gonzalez,
Bass (Cicilline)	Craig (Stevens)	Vicente
Blunt Rochester	Curtis (Moore)	(Correa)
(Kelly (IL))	(UT))	Gooden (TX)
Brooks (Moore	DeFazio	(Miller-Meeks)
(AL))	(Pallone)	Gosar (Weber
Brown (MD)	Demings (Castor	(TX))
(Evans)	(FL))	Johnson (GA)
Butterfield	DeSaulnier	(Pallone)
(Beyer)	(Beyer)	Johnson (TX)
Cárdenas	Gaetz (Bishop	(Pallone)
(Correa)	(NC))	Khanna (Pappas)
Cawthorn	Garbarino	Kim (NJ)
(Donalds)	(Miller-Meeks)	(Pallone)

Kirkpatrick	Meeks (Horsford)	Rush (Beyer)
(Pallone)	Meng (Escobar)	Ryan (OH)
LaTurner	Newman (Correa)	(Correa)
(Valadao)	O'Halleran	Simpson
Lawson (FL)	(Stanton)	(Fulcher)
(Evans)	Omar (Bowman)	Sires (Pallone)
Levin (MI)	Owens (Stewart)	Speier (Huffman)
(Correa)	Palazzo	Swalwell
Long	(Fleischmann)	(Correa)
(Fleischmann)	Porter (Neguse)	Watson Coleman
Loudermilk	Pressley	(Pallone)
(Fleischmann)	(Neguse)	Welch (Pallone)
Lowenthal	Reschenthaler	Williams (GA)
(Huffman)	(Van Drew)	(McBath)
Maloney, Sean P.	Roybal-Allard	Wilson (SC)
(Pappas)	(Correa)	(Timmons)

MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULES  
AND PASS CERTAIN BILLS AND  
AGREE TO CERTAIN RESOLU-  
TIONS

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, pursuant to section 5 of House Resolution 1499, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bills: H.R. 4601, H.R. 4772, H.R. 5943, H.R. 7158, and agree to H. Res. 744 and H. Res. 922.

The Clerk read the title of the bills and the resolutions.

The text of the bills and the resolutions are as follows:

COMMITMENT TO VETERAN SUPPORT AND  
OUTREACH ACT

H.R. 4601

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Commitment to Veteran Support and Outreach Act".

SEC. 2. AUTHORITY FOR SECRETARY OF VET-  
ERANS AFFAIRS TO AWARD GRANTS  
TO STATES AND INDIAN TRIBES TO  
IMPROVE OUTREACH TO VETERANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 63 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating sections 6307 and 6308 and sections 6308 and 6309, respectively; and

(2) by inserting after section 6306 the following new section 6307:

"§ 6307. Grants to States and Indian Tribes to  
improve outreach to veterans

"(a) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this section to provide for assistance by the Secretary to States and Indian Tribes to carry out programs that—

"(1) improve outreach and assistance to veterans and the spouses, children, and parents of veterans, to ensure that such individuals are fully informed about any veterans and veterans-related benefits and programs (including veterans programs of a State or Indian Tribe) for which they may be eligible; and

"(2) facilitate opportunities for such individuals to receive competent, qualified services in the preparation, presentation, and prosecution of veterans benefits claims.

"(b) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may award grants under this section to States and Indian Tribes—

"(1) to carry out, coordinate, improve, or otherwise enhance outreach activities;

"(2) to increase the number of county or Tribal veterans service officers serving in the State or Indian Tribe by hiring new, additional such officers; or

"(3) to expand, carry out, coordinate, improve, or otherwise enhance existing programs, activities, and services of the existing organization of the State or Indian Tribe that has been recognized by the Department of Veterans Affairs pursuant to section 5902, in the preparation, presentation, and prosecution of claims for veterans benefits

through representatives who hold positions as county or Tribal veterans service officers.

"(c) APPLICATION.—(1) To be eligible for a grant under this section, a State or Indian Tribe shall submit to the Secretary an application therefor at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

"(2) Each application submitted under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

"(A) A detailed plan for the use of the grant.

"(B) A description of the programs through which the State or Indian Tribe will meet the outcome measures developed by the Secretary under subsection (i).

"(C) A description of how the State or Indian Tribe will distribute grant amounts equitably among counties (or Tribal lands, as the case may be) with varying levels of urbanization.

"(D) A plan for how the grant will be used to meet the unique needs of American Indian or Alaska Native veterans, elderly veterans, women veterans, and veterans from other underserved communities.

"(d) DISTRIBUTION.—The Secretary shall seek to ensure that grants awarded under this section are equitably distributed among States and Indian Tribes with varying levels of urbanization.

"(e) PRIORITY.—The Secretary shall prioritize awarding grants under this section that will serve the following areas:

"(1) Areas with a critical shortage of county or Tribal veterans service officers.

"(2) Areas with high rates of—

"(A) suicide among veterans; or

"(B) referrals to the Veterans Crisis Line.

"(f) USE OF COUNTY OR TRIBAL VETERANS SERVICE OFFICERS.—A State or Indian Tribe that receives a grant under this section to carry out an activity described in subsection (b)(1) may only carry out the activity through—

"(1) a county or Tribal veterans service officer of the State or Indian Tribe; or

"(2) if the State or Indian Tribe does not have a county or Tribal veterans service officer, or if the county or Tribal veterans service officers of the State or Indian Tribe cover only a portion of that State or Indian Tribe, an appropriate entity of a State, local, or Tribal government, as determined by the Secretary.

"(g) REQUIRED ACTIVITIES.—Any grant awarded under this section shall be used—

"(1) to expand existing programs, activities, and services;

"(2) to hire and maintain new, additional county or Tribal veterans service officers; or

"(3) for travel and transportation to facilitate carrying out paragraph (1) or (2).

"(h) OTHER PERMISSIBLE ACTIVITIES.—A grant under this section may be used to provide education and training, including on-the-job training, for State, county, local, and Tribal government employees who provide (or when trained will provide) veterans outreach services in order for those employees to obtain and maintain accreditation in accordance with procedures approved by the Secretary.

"(i) OUTCOME MEASURES.—(1) The Secretary shall develop and provide to each State or Indian Tribe that receives a grant under this section written guidance on the following:

"(A) Outcome measures.

"(B) Policies of the Department.

"(2) In developing outcome measures under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consider the following goals:

"(A) Increasing the use of veterans and veterans-related benefits, particularly among vulnerable populations.

"(B) Increasing the number of county and Tribal veterans service officers recognized by



the Secretary for the representation of veterans under chapter 59 of this title.

“(j) TRACKING REQUIREMENTS.—(1) With respect to each grant awarded under this section, the Secretary shall track the use of veterans benefits among the population served by the grant, including the average period of time between the date on which a veteran or other eligible claimant applies for such a benefit and the date on which the veteran or other eligible claimant receives the benefit, disaggregated by type of benefit.

“(2) Not less frequently than annually during the life of the grant program established under this section, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on—

“(A) the information tracked under paragraph (1);

“(B) how the grants awarded under this section serve the unique needs of American Indian or Alaska Native veterans, elderly veterans, women veterans, and veterans from other underserved communities; and

“(C) other information provided by States and Indian Tribes pursuant to the grant reporting requirements.

“(k) PERFORMANCE REVIEW.—(1) The Secretary shall—

“(A) review the performance of each State or Indian Tribe that receives a grant under this section; and

“(B) make information regarding such performance publicly available.

“(l) REMEDIATION PLAN.—(1) In the case of a State or Indian Tribe that receives a grant under this section and does not meet the outcome measures developed by the Secretary under subsection (i), the Secretary shall require the State or Indian Tribe to submit a remediation plan under which the State or Indian Tribe shall describe how and when it plans to meet such outcome measures.

“(2) The Secretary may not award a subsequent grant under this section to a State or Indian Tribe described in paragraph (1) unless the Secretary approves the remediation plan submitted by the State of Indian Tribe.

“(m) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—The amount of a grant awarded under this section may not exceed 10 percent of amounts made available for grants under this section for the fiscal year in which the grant is awarded.

“(n) SUPPLEMENT, NOT SUPPLANT.—Any grant awarded under this section shall be used to supplement and not supplant State and local funding that is otherwise available.

“(o) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) The term ‘county or Tribal veterans service officer’ includes a local equivalent veterans service officer.

“(2) The term ‘Indian Tribe’ has the meaning given such term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

“(3) The term ‘State’ includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any territory or possession of the United States.

“(4) The term ‘Veterans Crisis Line’ means the toll-free hotline for veterans established under section 1720F(h) of this title.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 63 of such title is amended by striking the items relating to sections 6307 and 6308 and inserting the following new items:

“6307. Grants to States and Indian Tribes to improve outreach to veterans.

“6308. Outreach for eligible dependents.

“6309. Biennial report to Congress.”.

(c) MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN HOUSING LOAN FEE.—The loan fee table in section 3729(b)(2) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “January 14, 2031” each place it appears and inserting “February 10, 2031”.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF ADDITIONAL FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEE.—During fiscal years 2024 through 2028, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs may hire two or more additional full-time equivalent employees in the Office of the General Counsel of the Department of Veterans Affairs, as compared to the number of full-time equivalent employees that would otherwise be authorized for such office, to carry out duties under the accreditation, discipline, and fees program.

### SEC. 3. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

#### MARK O'BRIEN VA CLOTHING ALLOWANCE IMPROVEMENT ACT

H.R. 4772

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Mark O'Brien VA Clothing Allowance Improvement Act”.

#### SEC. 2. IMPROVEMENTS TO PROCESS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS FOR CLOTHING ALLOWANCE CLAIMS.

(a) PROCESS FOR CLOTHING ALLOWANCE CLAIMS.—Section 1162 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “The Secretary under” and inserting:

“(a) ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary, under”;

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking “which (A) a physician” and inserting: “which—”

“(A) a physician”; and

(B) by striking “, and (B) the Secretary” and inserting “; and”

“(B) the Secretary”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subsections:

“(b) CONTINUOUS NATURE OF PAYMENTS.—Payments made to a veteran under subsection (a) shall continue on an automatically recurring annual basis until the earlier of the following:

“(1) The date on which the veteran elects to no longer receive such payments.

“(2) The date on which the Secretary determines the veteran no longer eligible pursuant to subsection (d).

“(c) REVIEWS OF CLAIM.—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2)(B), the Secretary shall conduct reviews of the claim on which the clothing allowance is based to determine the continued eligibility of the veteran as follows:

“(A) Beginning not earlier than five years after the date on which a veteran initially receives a clothing allowance under this section and on a periodic basis thereafter.

“(B) Whenever the Secretary receives notice that the veteran no longer meets the requirements specified in subsection (a).

“(2)(A) The Secretary shall prescribe in regulations standards for determining whether a claim for clothing allowance is based on a circumstance that is not subject to change.

“(B) If the Secretary determines, pursuant to such standards, that a claim for clothing allowance is based on a circumstance that is not subject to change, paragraph (1)(A) shall not apply with respect to the claim.

“(d) DETERMINATION REGARDING CONTINUED ELIGIBILITY.—If the Secretary determines, as the result of a review of a claim conducted under subsection (c)(1), that the veteran who submitted such claim no longer meets the requirements specified in subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

“(1) provide to the veteran notice of such determination that includes a description of applicable actions that may be taken following the determination, including the actions specified in section 5104C of this title; and

“(2) discontinue the clothing allowance based on such claim.”.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to—

(1) claims for clothing allowance submitted on or after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) claims for clothing allowance submitted prior to the date of the enactment of this Act, if the veteran who submitted such claim is in receipt of the clothing allowance as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

#### SEC. 3. ADJUSTMENTS OF CERTAIN LOAN FEES.

The loan fee table in section 3729(b)(2) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “January 14, 2031” each place it appears and inserting “January 15, 2031”.

#### SEC. 4. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

#### LANCE CORPORAL DANA CORNELL DARNELL OUTPATIENT CLINIC

H.R. 5943

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF LANCE CORPORAL DANA CORNELL DARNELL VA CLINIC.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Greenville, South Carolina, shall after the date of the enactment of this Act be known and designated as the “Lance Corporal Dana Cornell Darnell VA Clinic”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Lance Corporal Dana Cornell Darnell VA Clinic”.

#### LONG-TERM CARE VETERANS CHOICE ACT

H.R. 7158

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Long-Term Care Veterans Choice Act”.

#### SEC. 2. SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS CONTRACT AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT OF CARE FOR VETERANS IN NON-DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL FOSTER HOMES.

(a) AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1720 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(h)(1) During the five-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of the Long-Term Care Veterans Choice Act, and subject to paragraph (3)—

“(A) at the request of a veteran for whom the Secretary is required to provide nursing home care under section 1710A of this title, the Secretary may place the veteran in a medical foster home that meets Department standards, at the expense of the United States, pursuant to a contract, agreement, or other arrangement entered into between the Secretary and the medical foster home for such purpose; and

“(B) the Secretary may pay for care of a veteran placed in a medical foster home before such date of enactment, if the home meets Department standards, pursuant to a contract, agreement, or other arrangement entered into between the Secretary and the medical foster home for such purpose.

“(2) A veteran on whose behalf the Secretary pays for care in a medical foster home under paragraph (1) shall agree, as a condition of such payment, to accept home health services furnished by the Secretary under section 1717 of this title.

“(3) In any year, not more than a daily average of 900 veterans receiving care in a medical foster home, whether placed before, on, or after the date of the enactment of the Long-Term Care Veterans Choice Act, may have their care covered at the expense of the United States under paragraph (1).

“(4) The prohibition under section 1730(b)(3) of this title shall not apply to a veteran whose care is covered at the expense of the United States under paragraph (1).

“(5) In this subsection, the term ‘medical foster home’ means a home designed to provide non-institutional, long-term, supportive care for veterans who are unable to live independently and prefer a family setting.”

(2) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—Subsection (h) of section 1720 of title 38, United States Code, as added by paragraph (1), shall take effect 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) **ONGOING MONITORING OF MEDICAL FOSTER HOME PROGRAM.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall create a system to monitor and assess the workload for the Department of Veterans Affairs in carrying out the authority under section 1720(h) of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (a)(1), including by tracking—

(A) requests by veterans to be placed in a medical foster home under such section;

(B) denials of such requests, including the reasons for such denials;

(C) the total number of medical foster homes applying to participate under such section, disaggregated by those approved and those denied approval by the Department to participate;

(D) veterans receiving care at a medical foster home at the expense of the United States; and

(E) veterans receiving care at a medical foster home at their own expense.

(2) **REPORT.**—Based on the monitoring and assessments conducted under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall identify and submit to Congress a report on such modifications to implementing section 1720(h) of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (a)(1), as the Secretary considers necessary to ensure the authority under such section is functioning as intended and care is provided to veterans under such section as intended.

(3) **MEDICAL FOSTER HOME DEFINED.**—In this subsection, the term “medical foster home” has the meaning given that term in section 1720(h) of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (a)(1).

(c) **COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT.**—Not later than each of three years and six years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report—

(1) assessing the implementation of this section and the amendments made by this section;

(2) assessing the impact of the monitoring and modifications under subsection (b) on care provided under section 1720(h) of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (a)(1); and

(3) setting forth recommendations for improvements to the implementation of such section, as the Comptroller General considers appropriate.

(d) **MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN HOUSING LOAN FEE.**—The loan fee table in section 3729(b)(2) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “January 14, 2031” each place it appears and inserting “February 15, 2031”.

### SEC. 3. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

### CONDEMNING THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN’S STATE-SPONSORED PERSECUTION OF ITS BAHAI MINORITY AND ITS CONTINUED VIOLATION OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

H. RES. 744

Whereas in 1982, 1984, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2020, Congress declared that it deplored the religious persecution by the Government of Iran of the Baha’i community and would hold the Government of Iran responsible for upholding the rights of all Iranian nationals, including members of the Baha’i faith;

Whereas since 1979, Iranian authorities have killed or executed more than 200 Baha’i leaders, and more than 10,000 have been dismissed from government and university jobs;

Whereas the Baha’i International Community documented a more than 50-percent increase in hate propaganda directed against the Baha’is in the 12-month period ending in August 2020, compared to prior years, with more than 9,500 such articles, videos, or web pages appearing in Iranian government-controlled or government-sponsored media;

Whereas, on December 16, 2021, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution (A/C.3/76/L.28) criticizing Iran for human rights abuses and calling on Iran to carry out wide-ranging reforms, including—

(1) “ceasing use of the death penalty and commuting the sentences for child offenders on death row”;

(2) “ensuring that no one is subjected to torture or other cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment”;

(3) “ceasing the widespread and systematic use of arbitrary arrests and detention”;

(4) “releasing persons detained for the exercise of their human rights and fundamental freedoms”;

(5) “improving conditions inside prisons”;

(6) “eliminating discrimination against women and girls”;

(7) “eliminating discrimination against ethnic, linguistic, and other minorities”;

Whereas in the 2022 Annual Report of the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom issued in April 2022, it is reported that the Government of Iran—

(1) “arrested scores of Baha’is across Iran, many of whom were held incommunicado or taken to undisclosed locations”;

(2) “sent Ministry of Intelligence agents to search the home of a Baha’i citizen and confiscated her belongings”;

(3) “continued to deny university education to Baha’is on account of their faith”;

(4) “closed six Baha’i businesses”;

(5) “demolished the homes of three Baha’is without warning”;

(6) “announced the auction of thirteen Baha’i farms”;

(7) “continued to deny Baha’is the right to bury their deceased in empty plots at the Golestan Javid cemetery outside Tehran which the community has used for decades. Instead, Baha’is are being forced to use the Khaveran mass grave site where victims of the 1988 prison massacres are buried”;

Whereas the Iran section of the Department of State’s 2021 Report on International Religious Freedom issued in June 2022 provides, in part—

(1) “Security forces in Shiraz and Mazandaran Province conducted multiple arrests of Baha’is in their homes or workplaces in the last week of September without providing reasons or charges.”;

(2) “Authorities continued to confiscate Baha’i properties as part of an ongoing state-led campaign of economic persecution against Baha’is. Authorities issued an order in April denying Baha’is permission to bury their dead in empty plots at the Tehran-area cemetery designated for Baha’is, forcing them to bury them at a mass grave site.”;

(3) “Authorities reportedly continued to deny the Baha’i, Sabeian-Mandaean, and Yarsani religious communities, as well as members of other unrecognized religious minority groups, access to education and government employment unless they declared themselves as belonging to one of the country’s recognized religions on their application forms.”;

(4) “Government officials continued to disseminate anti-Baha’i and antisemitic messages using traditional and social media.”;

Whereas, on July 4, 2022, the Baha’i International Community noted “The Iranian government’s systematic campaign to persecute the Baha’i religious minority accelerated again this past week with the arrest, court hearing or imprisonment of at least 18 more Baha’i citizens across the country, bringing the June total to 44 people. Hundreds of others, meanwhile, also await summonses to court or to prison.”;

Whereas, on July 21, 2022, the Baha’i International Community announced “More than 20 Baha’is in Shiraz, Tehran, Yazd and Bojnourd, have been arrested, jailed or subjected to home searches and business closures since the beginning of July. Last month 44 Baha’is were arrested, arraigned or imprisoned, suggesting an escalating crisis in the Iranian government’s systematic campaign against the country’s largest non-Muslim religious minority.”;

Whereas Iran is a member of the United Nations and a signatory to both the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, among other international human rights treaties, without reservation;

Whereas section 105 of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8514) authorizes the President to impose sanctions on individuals who are “responsible for or complicit in, or responsible for ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing, the commission of serious human rights abuses against citizens of Iran or their family members on or after June 12, 2009”;

Whereas the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-158) amends and expands the authorities established under the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-195) to sanction Iranian human rights abusers: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) condemns the Government of Iran's state-sponsored persecution of its Baha'i minority and its continued violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR);

(2) calls on the Government of Iran—

(A) to immediately release the imprisoned or detained Baha'is and all other prisoners held solely on account of their religion;

(B) to end its state-sponsored campaign of hate propaganda against the Baha'is; and

(C) to reverse state-imposed policies denying Baha'is and members of other religious minorities equal opportunities to higher education, earning a livelihood, due process under the law, and the free exercise of religious practices;

(3) calls on the President and the Secretary of State, in cooperation with responsible nations, to immediately condemn the Government of Iran's continued violation of human rights, and demand the immediate release of prisoners held solely on account of their religion; and

(4) urges the President and the Secretary of State to utilize available authorities to impose sanctions on officials of the Government of Iran and other individuals directly responsible for serious human rights abuses, including abuses against the Baha'i community of Iran.

#### CONDEMNING THE USE OF HUNGER AS A WEAPON OF WAR AND RECOGNIZING THE EFFECT OF CONFLICT ON GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY AND FAMINE

##### H. RES. 922

Whereas, in 2021, 193,000,000 people experienced crisis levels of food insecurity, with nearly 139,000,000 people living in environments where conflict was the main driver of this crisis, and the COVID-19 pandemic has worsened rising global food insecurity;

Whereas conflict acutely impacts vulnerable populations such as women and children, persons with disabilities, refugees, and internally displaced persons;

Whereas armed conflict's impacts on food security can be direct, such as displacement from land, destruction of livestock grazing areas and fishing grounds, or destruction of food stocks and agricultural assets, or indirect, such as disruptions to food systems, leading to increased food prices, including water and fuel, and the breakdown of a government's ability to enforce regulations or perform its judiciary functions;

Whereas aerial bombing campaigns targeting agricultural heartlands, scorched earth methods of warfare, and the use of landmines and other explosive devices have direct impacts on the ability of vulnerable populations to feed themselves;

Whereas effective humanitarian response in armed conflict, including in the threat of conflict-induced famine and food insecurity in situations of armed conflict, requires respect for international humanitarian law by all parties to the conflict, and allowing and facilitating the rapid and unimpeded movement of humanitarian relief to all those in need;

Whereas efforts to restrict humanitarian aid and the operational integrity and impartiality of humanitarian aid works and distribution efforts, including through blockades, security impediments, or irregular bureaucratic requirements is another means by which combatants employ starvation and food deprivation as a weapon of war; and

Whereas the United States Government has the tools to fight global hunger, provide aid and protect lifesaving assistance, and promote the prevention of conflict, including through the Global Fragility Act of 2019

(title V of division J of Public Law 116-94), the Global Food Security Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-195), and the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-334), and has the potential to hold accountable those using hunger as a weapon in conflict through the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114-328) and other means: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) condemns—

(A) the use of starvation of civilians as a weapon of warfare;

(B) the intentional and reckless destruction, removing, looting, blocking, or rendering useless objects necessary for food production and distribution such as farmland, markets, mills, food processing and storage areas, such as ports and hubs containing grain terminals, foodstuffs, crops, livestock, agricultural assets, waterways, water systems, drinking water installations and supplies, and irrigation works;

(C) the denial of humanitarian access and the deprivation of objects indispensable to people's survival, such as food supplies and nutrition resources; and

(D) the willful interruption of market systems to affected populations in need in conflict environments by preventing travel and manipulating currency exchange;

(2) calls on the United States Government to—

(A) prioritize diplomatic efforts to call out and address instances where hunger and intentional deprivation of food is being utilized as a weapon of war, including efforts to ensure that security operations do not undermine livelihoods of local populations to minimize civilian harm;

(B) continue efforts to address severe food insecurity through humanitarian and development response efforts, including in-kind food assistance, vouchers, and other flexible modalities, and long-term programming focused on agriculture support and resilient livelihoods;

(C) ensure existing interagency strategies, crisis response efforts, and ongoing programs consider, integrate, and adapt to address conflict by utilizing crisis modifiers in United States Agency for International Development programming to respond to rapid shocks and stress such as the willful targeting of food systems; and

(D) ensure that the use of hunger as a weapon in conflict is considered within the employment of tools to hold individuals, governments, militias, or entities responsible such as the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 2656), where appropriate, and taking into consideration the need for humanitarian exemptions and the protection of lifesaving assistance.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 5 of House Resolution 1499, the ordering of the yeas and nays on postponed motions to suspend the rules with respect to such measures is vacated to the end that all such motions are considered as withdrawn.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bills and agree to the resolutions.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 401, nays 18, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 495]

#### YEAS—401

Adams	Davis, Rodney	Jacobs (CA)
Aderholt	Dean	Jacobs (NY)
Aguilar	DeFazio	Jayapal
Allen	DeGette	Jeffries
Allred	DeLauro	Johnson (GA)
Amodei	DelBene	Johnson (LA)
Armstrong	Demings	Johnson (OH)
Arrington	DeSaulnier	Johnson (SD)
Auchincloss	DesJarlais	Johnson (TX)
Axne	Diaz-Balart	Jones
Bacon	Dingell	Joyce (OH)
Baird	Doggett	Joyce (PA)
Balderson	Donalds	Kahele
Banks	Doyle, Michael	Kaptur
Barr	F.	Keating
Barragán	Duncan	Katko
Bass	Dunn	Keller
Beatty	Elzey	Kelly (IL)
Bentz	Emmer	Kelly (MS)
Bera	Escobar	Kelly (PA)
Bergman	Eshoo	Khanna
Beyer	Espallat	Kildee
Bice (OK)	Evans	Kilmer
Biggs	Fallon	Kim (CA)
Bilirakis	Feenstra	Kim (NJ)
Bishop (GA)	Ferguson	Kind
Bishop (NC)	Finstad	Kirkpatrick
Blumenauer	Fischbach	Krishnamoorthi
Blunt Rochester	Fitzgerald	Kuster
Boebert	Fitzpatrick	Kustoff
Bonamici	Fleischmann	LaHood
Bost	Fletcher	LaMalfa
Bourdeaux	Flood	Lamb
Bowman	Flores	Lamborn
Boyle, Brendan	Foster	Langevin
F.	Fox	Larsen (WA)
Brady	Frankel, Lois	Larson (CT)
Brooks	Franklin, C.	Latta
Brown (MD)	Scott	LaTurner
Brown (OH)	Fulcher	Lawrence
Brownley	Gaetz	Lawson (FL)
Buchanan	Gallagher	Lee (CA)
Buck	Gallego	Lee (NV)
Bucshon	Garamendi	Leger Fernandez
Burchett	Garbarino	Lesko
Burgess	Garcia (CA)	Letlow
Bush	Garcia (IL)	Levin (CA)
Bustos	Garcia (TX)	Levin (MI)
Butterfield	Gibbs	Lieu
Calvert	Gimenez	Lofgren
Cammack	Gohmert	Long
Carbajal	Golden	Lowenthal
Cárdenas	Gomez	Lucas
Carey	Gonzales, Tony	Luetkemeyer
Carl	Gonzalez (OH)	Luria
Carson	Gonzalez,	Lynch
Carter (GA)	Vicente	Mace
Carter (LA)	Gooden (TX)	Malinowski
Carter (TX)	Gottheimer	Malliotakis
Cartwright	Granger	Maloney,
Case	Graves (LA)	Carolyn B.
Casten	Graves (MO)	Maloney, Sean
Castor (FL)	Green (TN)	Mann
Castro (TX)	Green, Al (TX)	Manning
Cawthorn	Griffith	Massie
Chabot	Grijalva	Mast
Cherfilus-	Grothman	Matsui
McCormick	Guest	McBath
Chu	Guthrie	McCarthy
Cicilline	Harder (CA)	McCaul
Clark (MA)	Harris	McClain
Clarke (NY)	Harshbarger	McClintock
Cleaver	Hartzler	McCollum
Clyburn	Hayes	McGovern
Cohen	Herrell	McHenry
Cole	Herrera Beutler	McNerney
Comer	Higgins (LA)	Meeks
Connolly	Higgins (NY)	Meijer
Conway	Hill	Meng
Cooper	Himes	Meuser
Correa	Hinson	Mfume
Costa	Hollingsworth	Miller (WV)
Courtney	Horsford	Miller-Meeks
Craig	Houlahan	Moolenaar
Crawford	Hoyer	Mooney
Crenshaw	Hudson	Moore (AL)
Crow	Huffman	Moore (UT)
Cuellar	Huizenga	Moore (WI)
Curtis	Issa	Moulton
Davids (KS)	Jackson	Mrvan
Davis, Danny K.	Jackson Lee	Murphy (NC)

Nadler	Rutherford	Takano
Napolitano	Ryan (NY)	Tenney
Neal	Ryan (OH)	Thompson (CA)
Neguse	Salazar	Thompson (MS)
Nehls	Sánchez	Thompson (PA)
Newhouse	Sarbanes	Tiffany
Newman	Scalise	Timmons
Norcross	Scanlon	Titus
O'Halloran	Schakowsky	Tlaib
O'Brien	Schiff	Tonko
Ocasio-Cortez	Schneider	Torres (CA)
Omar	Schrader	Torres (NY)
Owens	Schrier	Trahan
Palazzo	Schweikert	Trone
Pallone	Scott (VA)	Turner
Palmer	Scott, Austin	Underwood
Panetta	Scott, David	Upton
Pappas	Sempolinski	Valadao
Pascarella	Sessions	Van Drew
Payne	Sewell	Van Dуйne
Peltola	Sherman	Vargas
Pence	Sherrill	Veasey
Perlmutter	Simpson	Velázquez
Pfleger	Sires	Wagner
Phillips	Slotkin	Walberg
Pingree	Smith (MO)	Waltz
Pocan	Smith (NE)	Wasserman
Porter	Smith (NJ)	Schultz
Posey	Smith (WA)	Waters
Pressley	Smucker	Watson Coleman
Price (NC)	Soto	Weber (TX)
Quigley	Spanberger	Welch
Raskin	Spartz	Wenstrup
Reschenthaler	Speier	Westerman
Rice (SC)	Stansbury	Wexton
Rodgers (WA)	Stanton	Wild
Rogers (AL)	Stauber	Williams (GA)
Rogers (KY)	Steel	Williams (TX)
Rosendale	Stefanik	Wilson (FL)
Ross	Steil	Wilson (SC)
Rouzer	Stevens	Wittman
Roybal-Allard	Stewart	Womack
Ruiz	Strickland	Yakym
Ruppersberger	Suozzi	Yarmuth
Rush	Swalwell	Zeldin

## NAYS—18

Babin	Gosar	Perry
Cline	Greene (GA)	Rose
Cloud	Hern	Roy
Clyde	Hice (GA)	Steube
Davidson	Loudermilk	Taylor
Good (VA)	Norman	Webster (FL)

## NOT VOTING—12

Budd	Kinzinger	Mullin
Cheney	McKinley	Murphy (FL)
Estes	Miller (IL)	Peters
Jordan	Morelle	Rice (NY)

□ 1555

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bills were passed and the resolutions were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of H.R. 5943 was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Greenville, South Carolina, as the 'Lance Corporal Dana Cornell Darnell VA Clinic'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei	Cawthorn	Gaetz (Bishop)
(Balderson)	(Donalds)	(NC)
Axne (Wild)	Cherfilus-	Garbarino
Barragán	McCormick	(Miller-Meeks)
(Correa)	(Brown (OH))	Gibbs
Bass (Cicilline)	Conway	(Balderson)
Blunt Rochester	(Valadao)	Gohmert (Weber)
(Kelly (IL))	Craig (Stevens)	(TX)
Brooks (Moore	Curtis (Moore	Gonzalez,
(AL))	(UT))	Vicente
Brown (MD)	DeFazio	(Correa)
(Evans)	(Pallone)	Gooden (TX)
Butterfield	Demings (Castor	(Miller-Meeks)
(Beyer)	(FL))	Gosar (Weber
Cárdenas	DeSaulnier	(TX))
(Correa)	(Beyer)	Johnson (GA)
		(Pallone)

Johnson (TX)	Lowenthal	Roybal-Allard
(Pallone)	(Huffman)	(Correa)
Khanna (Pappas)	Maloney, Sean P.	Rush (Beyer)
Kim (NJ)	(Pappas)	Ryan (OH)
(Pallone)	Meeks (Horsford)	(Correa)
Kirkpatrick	Meng (Escobar)	Simpson
(Pallone)	Newman (Correa)	(Fulcher)
LaTurner	O'Halleran	Sires (Pallone)
(Valadao)	(Stanton)	Speier (Huffman)
Lawson (FL)	Omar (Bowman)	Swalwell
(Evans)	Owens (Stewart)	(Correa)
Levin (MI)	Palazzo	Watson Coleman
(Correa)	(Fleischmann)	(Pallone)
Long	Porter (Neguse)	Welch (Pallone)
(Fleischmann)	Pressley	Williams (GA)
Loudermilk	(Neguse)	(McBath)
(Fleischmann)	Reschenthaler	Wilson (SC)
	(Van Drew)	(Timmons)

## MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULES AND PASS CERTAIN BILLS

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, pursuant to section 5 of House Resolution 1499, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bills: H.R. 4899, H.R. 8203, H.R. 9308, and S. 3825.

The Clerk read the title of the bills. The text of the bills are as follows:

## NEAL KENNETH TODD POST OFFICE

H.R. 4899

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## SECTION 1. NEAL KENNETH TODD POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 10 Broadway Street West, in Akeley, Minnesota, shall be known and designated as the "Neal Kenneth Todd Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Neal Kenneth Todd Post Office".

## BOB KRUEGER POST OFFICE

H.R. 8203

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## SECTION 1. BOB KRUEGER POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 651 Business Interstate Highway 35 North Suite 420 in New Braunfels, Texas, shall be known and designated as the "Bob Krueger Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Bob Krueger Post Office".

## SUSAN A. DAVIS POST OFFICE

H.R. 9308

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## SECTION 1. SUSAN A. DAVIS POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6401 El Cajon Boulevard in San Diego, California, shall be known and designated as the "Susan A. Davis Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Susan A. Davis Post Office".

## RON WRIGHT POST OFFICE BUILDING

S. 3825

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## SECTION 1. RON WRIGHT POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3903 Melear Drive in Arlington, Texas, shall be known and designated as the "Ron Wright Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Ron Wright Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 5 of House Resolution 1499, the ordering of the yeas and nays on postponed motions to suspend the rules with respect to such measures is vacated to the end that all such motions are considered as withdrawn.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bills.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 350, nays 66, answered "present" 2, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 496]

## YEAS—350

Adams	Case	Evans
Aderholt	Casten	Ferguson
Aguilar	Castor (FL)	Finstad
Allred	Castro (TX)	Fischbach
Amodei	Cawthorn	Fitzgerald
Armstrong	Chabot	Fitzpatrick
Arrington	Cherfilus-	Fletcher
Auchincloss	McCormick	Flood
Axne	Chu	Flores
Babin	Cicilline	Foster
Bacon	Clark (MA)	Fox
Baird	Clarke (NY)	Frankel, Lois
Balderson	Cleaver	Franklin, C.
Banks	Clyburn	Scott
Barragán	Cohen	Gallagher
Bass	Cole	Gallego
Beatty	Comer	Garamendi
Bentz	Connolly	Garcia (IL)
Bera	Conway	Garcia (TX)
Bergman	Cooper	Gibbs
Beyer	Correa	Gimenez
Bice (OK)	Costa	Gohmert
Bilirakis	Courtney	Golden
Bishop (GA)	Craig	Gomez
Blumenauer	Crawford	Gonzales, Tony
Blunt Rochester	Crenshaw	Gonzalez (OH)
Bonamici	Crow	Gonzalez,
Bost	Cuellar	Vicente
Bourdeaux	Curtis	Gottheimer
Bowman	Davids (KS)	Granger
Boyle, Brendan	Davis, Danny K.	Graves (LA)
F.	Davis, Rodney	Graves (MO)
Brady	Dean	Green (TN)
Brown (MD)	DeFazio	Green, Al (TX)
Brown (OH)	DeGette	Griffith
Brownley	DeLauro	Grijalva
Buchanan	DelBene	Guest
Bucshon	Demings	Guthrie
Burgess	DeSaulnier	Harder (CA)
Bush	Diaz-Balart	Hayes
Bustos	Dingell	Herrera Beutler
Butterfield	Doggett	Higgins (NY)
Calvert	Doyle, Michael	Hill
Carbajal	F.	Himes
Cárdenas	Duncan	Hinson
Carl	Dunn	Hollingsworth
Carson	Ellzey	Horsford
Carter (GA)	Emmer	Houlahan
Carter (LA)	Escobar	Hoyer
Carter (TX)	Eshoo	Huffman
Cartwright	Espallat	Huizenga

Issa Meijer Scott, Austin  
 Jackson Meng Scott, David  
 Jackson Lee Meuser Sessions  
 Jacobs (CA) Mfume Sewell  
 Jacobs (NY) Miller-Meeks Sherman  
 Jayapal Mooney Sherrill  
 Jeffries Moore (AL) Simpson  
 Johnson (GA) Moore (UT) Sires  
 Johnson (LA) Moore (WI) Slotkin  
 Johnson (OH) Morelle Smith (MO)  
 Johnson (SD) Moulton Smith (NE)  
 Johnson (TX) Mrvan Smith (NJ)  
 Jones Murphy (NC) Smith (WA)  
 Joyce (OH) Nadler Soto  
 Kahele Napolitano Spanberger  
 Kaptur Neal Spartz  
 Katko Neguse Speier  
 Keating Nehls Stansbury  
 Kelly (IL) Newhouse Stanton  
 Kelly (MS) Newman Stauber  
 Khanna Norcross Steel  
 Kildee O'Halleran Stefanik  
 Kilmer Obernolte Steil  
 Kim (CA) Ocasio-Cortez Stevens  
 Kim (NJ) Omar Stewart  
 Kind Owens Strickland  
 Kirkpatrick Pallone Suozzi  
 Krishnamoorthi Panetta Swalwell  
 Kuster Pappas Takano  
 Kustoff Pascrell Taylor  
 LaHood Payne Tenney  
 LaMalfa Peltola Thompson (CA)  
 Lamb Pence Thompson (MS)  
 Langevin Perlmutter Thompson (PA)  
 Larsen (WA) Pfluger Timmons  
 Larson (CT) Phillips Titus  
 Latta Pingree Tlaib  
 LaTurner Pocan Tonko  
 Lawrence Porter Torres (CA)  
 Lawson (FL) Pressley Torres (NY)  
 Lee (CA) Price (NC) Trahan  
 Lee (NV) Quigley Trone  
 Leger Fernandez Raskin Turner  
 Letlow Reschenthaler Underwood  
 Levin (CA) Rodgers (WA) Upton  
 Levin (MI) Rogers (AL) Valadao  
 Lieu Rogers (KY) Van Duyne  
 Long Ross Vargus  
 Lowenthal Rouzer Veasey  
 Lucas Roybal-Allard Velázquez  
 Luetkemeyer Ruiz Wagner  
 Luria Ruppertsberger Walberg  
 Lynch Rush Waltz  
 Malinowski Rutherford Wasserman  
 Maloney, Carolyn B. Ryan (NY) Schultz  
 Maloney, Sean Ryan (OH) Waters  
 Manning Salazar Watson Coleman  
 Matsui Sánchez Weber (TX)  
 McBath Sarbanes Welch  
 McCarthy Scalise Wexton  
 McCaul Scanlon Wild  
 McClintock Schakowsky Williams (GA)  
 McCollum Schiff Williams (TX)  
 McGovern Schneider Wilson (FL)  
 McHenry Schrader Wilson (SC)  
 McNerney Schrier Womack  
 Meeks Schweikert Yakym  
 Scott (VA) Zeldin

## NAYS—66

Allen Good (VA) Mann  
 Barr Gosar Massie  
 Biggs Greene (GA) Mast  
 Bishop (NC) Grothman McClain  
 Boebert Harris Miller (WV)  
 Brooks Harshbarger Moolenaar  
 Buck Hartzler Norman  
 Burchett Hern Palazzo  
 Cammack Herrell Palmer  
 Carey Hice (GA) Perry  
 Cline Higgins (LA) Posey  
 Cloud Hudson Rice (SC)  
 Clyde Jordan Rose  
 Davidson Joyce (PA) Sempolinski  
 DesJarlais Keller Smucker  
 Donalds Kelly (PA) Steube  
 Fallon Lamborn Tiffany  
 Feenstra Lesko Van Drew  
 Fleischmann Lofgren Webster (FL)  
 Fulcher Loudermilk Wenstrup  
 Gaetz Mace Westerman  
 Garcia (CA) Malliotakis Wittman

## ANSWERED “PRESENT”—2

Rosendale Roy

## NOT VOTING—13

Budd Estes Gooden (TX)  
 Cheney Garbarino Kinzinger

McKinley Miller (IL)  
 Mullin  
 Murphy (FL) Peters  
 Yarmuth Rice (NY)

□ 1610

Mr. BARR changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. NEHLS and PFLUGER changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bills were passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei Gibbs Newman (Correa)  
 (Balderson) (Balderson) O'Halleran  
 Axne (Wild) Gohmert (Weber  
 Barragán (TX)) Stanton  
 (Correa) Gonzalez, Owens (Stewart)  
 Bass (Cicilline) Vicente Palazzo  
 Blunt Rochester (Correa) (Fleischmann)  
 (Kelly (IL)) Gosar (Weber  
 Brooks (Moore (TX)) Porter (Neguse)  
 (AL)) Johnson (GA) Pressley  
 Brown (MD) (Pallone) (Neguse)  
 Titus Johnson (TX) Reschenthaler  
 Butterfield (Pallone) (Van Drew)  
 Khanna (Pappas) Roybal-Allard  
 Kim (NJ) (Correa)  
 Cárdenas (Pallone) Rush (Beyer)  
 (Correa) Kirkpatrick Ryan (OH)  
 Cawthorn (Pallone) (Correa)  
 (Donalds) (Huffman) Simpson  
 Cherfilus-LaTurner (Fulcher)  
 McCormick (Valadao) Sires (Pallone)  
 (Brown (OH)) Lawson (FL)  
 Conway (Evans) Speier (Huffman)  
 (Valadao) Levin (MI) Swalwell  
 Craig (Stevens) (Correa) (Correa)  
 Curtis (Moore Long  
 (UT)) (Fleischmann)  
 DeFazio Loudermilk  
 (Pallone) (Fleischmann)  
 Demings (Castor Lowenthal  
 (FL)) (Huffman) Williams (GA)  
 DeSaulnier Maloney, Sean P. (McBath)  
 (Beyer) (Pappas) Wilson (SC)  
 Gaetz (Bishop Timmons)  
 Weber (TX) Meeks (Horsford)  
 (NC)) Meng (Escobar)

## DELIVERING OPTIMALLY URGENT LABOR ACCESS FOR VETERANS AFFAIRS ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2521) to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a pilot program to furnish doula services to veterans, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 376, nays 44, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 497]

YEAS—376

Adams Auchincloss Barr  
 Aderholt Axne Barragán  
 Aguilár Babin Bass  
 Allen Bacon Beatty  
 Allred Baird Bentz  
 Amodei Balderson Bera  
 Armstrong Banks Bergman

Beyer Bice (OK) Gaetz Mace  
 Biggs Gallagher Malinowski  
 Bilirakis Gallego Malliotakis  
 Bishop (GA) Garamendi Maloney,  
 Blumenauer Garbarino Carolyn B.  
 Blunt Rochester Garcia (CA) Maloney, Sean  
 Bonamici Garcia (IL) Mann  
 Bost Garcia (TX) Manning  
 Bourdeaux Gibbs Massie  
 Bowman Gimenez Matsui  
 Boyle, Brendan Golden McBath  
 F. Gomez McCarthy  
 Brady Gonzales, Tony McCaul  
 Brooks Gonzalez (OH) McClain  
 Brown (MD) Vicente McClintock  
 Brown (OH) Gottheimer McCollum  
 Brownley Granger McGovern  
 Buchanan Graves (LA) McHenry  
 Buck Graves (MO) McNerney  
 Bucshon Green, Al (TX) Meeks  
 Budd Griffith Meng  
 Burgess Grijalva Meuser  
 Bush Guest Mfume  
 Bustos Guthrie Miller (WV)  
 Butterfield Harder (CA) Miller-Meeks  
 Calvert Hartzler Moolenaar  
 Cammack Hayes Mooney  
 Carbajal Hern Moore (AL)  
 Cárdenas Herrera Beutler Moore (UT)  
 Carey Higgins (LA) Moore (WI)  
 Carl Higgins (NY) Morelle  
 Carson Hill Moulton  
 Carter (GA) Himes Mrvan  
 Carter (LA) Hinson Murphy (NC)  
 Carter (TX) Hollingsworth Nadler  
 Cartwright Horsford Napolitano  
 Case Houlihan Neal  
 Casten Hoyer Neguse  
 Castor (FL) Hudson Newhouse  
 Castro (TX) Huffman Newman  
 Cawthorn Huizenga Norcross  
 Chabot Issa O'Halleran  
 Cherfilus- Jackson Lee Obernolte  
 McCormick Jacobs (CA) Ocasio-Cortez  
 Chu Jacobs (NY) Omar  
 Cicilline Jayapal Owens  
 Clark (MA) Jeffries Palazzo  
 Clarke (NY) Johnson (GA) Pallone  
 Cleaver Johnson (LA) Palmer  
 Clyburn Johnson (OH) Panetta  
 Cohen Johnson (SD) Pappas  
 Cole Johnson (TX) Pascrell  
 Comer Jones Payne  
 Connolly Joyce (OH) Peltola  
 Conway Kahele Pence  
 Cooper Kaptur Perlmutter  
 Correa Katko Pfluger  
 Costa Keating Phillips  
 Courtney Keller Pingree  
 Craig Kelly (IL) Pocan  
 Crenshaw Kelly (MS) Porter  
 Crow Kelly (PA) Posey  
 Cuellar Khanna Pressley  
 Curtis Kildee Price (NC)  
 Davids (KS) Kilmer Quigley  
 Davis, Danny K. Kim (CA) Raskin  
 Davis, Rodney Kim (NJ) Reschenthaler  
 Dean Kirkpatrick Rice (SC)  
 DeFazio Krishnamoorthi Rodgers (WA)  
 DeGette Kuster Rogers (AL)  
 DeLauro Kustoff Rogers (KY)  
 DelBene LaHood Ross  
 Demings LaMalfa Rouzer  
 DeSaulnier Lamb Roybal-Allard  
 Diaz-Balart Lamborn Ruiz  
 Dingell Langevin Ruppertsberger  
 Doggett Larsen (WA) Rush  
 Donalds Larson (CT) Rutherford  
 Doyle, Michael Latta Ryan (NY)  
 F. LaTurner Ryan (OH)  
 Duncan Lawrence Salazar  
 Escobar Lawson (FL) Sánchez  
 Eshoo Lee (CA) Sarbanes  
 Espallat Lee (NV) Scalise  
 Evans Leger Fernandez Scanlon  
 Feenstra Lesko Schakowsky  
 Fischbach Letlow Schiff  
 Fitzgerald Levin (CA) Schneider  
 Fitzpatrick Levin (MI) Schrader  
 Fleischmann Lieu Schrier  
 Fletcher Lofgren Schweikert  
 Flood Long Scott (VA)  
 Flores Loudermilk Scott, Austin  
 Foster Lowenthal Scott, David  
 Foxx Lucas Sempolinski  
 Frankel, Lois Luetkemeyer Sewell  
 Franklin, C. Luria Sherman  
 Scott Lynch Sherrill

Emmer	Kim (NJ)	Quigley
Escobar	Kind	Raskin
Eshoo	Kirkpatrick	Reschenthaler
Espailлат	Krishnamoorthi	Rice (SC)
Evans	Kuster	Rodgers (WA)
Fallon	Kustoff	Rogers (AL)
Feenstra	LaHood	Rogers (KY)
Ferguson	LaMalfa	Rose
Finstad	Lamb	Ross
Fischbach	Lamborn	Rouzer
Fitzgerald	Langevin	Roybal-Allard
Fitzpatrick	Larsen (WA)	Ruiz
Fleischmann	Larson (CT)	Ruppersberger
Fletcher	Latta	Rush
Flood	LaTurner	Rutherford
Flores	Lawrence	Ryan (NY)
Foster	Lawson (FL)	Ryan (OH)
Fox	Lee (CA)	Salazar
Frankel, Lois	Lee (NV)	Sánchez
Franklin, C.	Leger Fernandez	Sarbanes
Scott	Lesko	Scanlon
Fulcher	Letlow	Schakowsky
Gaetz	Levin (CA)	Schiff
Gallagher	Levin (MI)	Schneider
Gallego	Lieu	Schrader
Garamendi	Lofgren	Schrier
Garbarino	Long	Schweikert
Garcia (CA)	Loudermilk	Scott (VA)
Garcia (IL)	Lowenthal	Scott, Austin
Garcia (TX)	Lucas	Scott, David
Gibbs	Luetkemeyer	Sempolinski
Gimenez	Luria	Sessions
Gohmert	Lynch	Sewell
Golden	Mace	Sherman
Gomez	Malinowski	Sherrill
Gonzales, Tony	Malliotakis	Simpson
Gonzalez (OH)	Maloney,	Sires
Gonzalez,	Carolyn B.	Slotkin
Vicente	Maloney, Sean	Smith (MO)
Gooden (TX)	Mann	Smith (NE)
Gosar	Manning	Smith (NJ)
Gottheimer	Mast	Smith (WA)
Granger	Matsui	Smucker
Graves (LA)	McBath	Soto
Graves (MO)	McCarthy	Spanberger
Green (TN)	McCaul	Spartz
Green, Al (TX)	McClain	Speier
Grijalva	McCollum	Stansbury
Grothman	McGovern	Stanton
Guest	McHenry	Staubert
Guthrie	McNerney	Steel
Harder (CA)	Meeks	Stefanik
Harshbarger	Meijer	Steil
Hartzler	Meng	Steube
Hayes	Meuser	Stevens
Hern	Mfume	Stewart
Herrell	Miller (WV)	Strickland
Herrera Beutler	Miller-Meeks	Suozzi
Higgins (LA)	Moolenaar	Swalwell
Higgins (NY)	Mooney	Takano
Hill	Moore (AL)	Taylor
Himes	Moore (UT)	Tenney
Hinson	Moore (WI)	Thompson (CA)
Hollingsworth	Morelle	Thompson (MS)
Horsford	Moulton	Thompson (PA)
Houlahan	Mrvan	Tiffany
Hoyer	Murphy (NC)	Timmons
Hudson	Nadler	Titus
Huffman	Napolitano	Tlaib
Huizenga	Neal	Tonko
Issa	Neguse	Torres (CA)
Jackson	Nehls	Torres (NY)
Jackson Lee	Newhouse	Trahan
Jacobs (CA)	Newman	Trone
Jacobs (NY)	Norcross	Turner
Jayapal	O'Halleran	Underwood
Jeffries	Obenrolte	Upton
Johnson (GA)	Ocasio-Cortez	Valadao
Johnson (LA)	Omar	Van Drew
Johnson (OH)	Owens	Vargas
Johnson (SD)	Palazzo	Veasey
Johnson (TX)	Pallone	Velázquez
Jones	Palmer	Wagner
Jordan	Panetta	Walberg
Joyce (OH)	Pappas	Waltz
Joyce (PA)	Pascrell	Wasserman
Kahele	Payne	Schultz
Kaptur	Peltola	Waters
Katko	Pence	Watson Coleman
Keating	Perlmutter	Webster (FL)
Keller	Pfleger	Welch
Kelly (IL)	Phillips	Wenstrup
Kelly (MS)	Pingree	Westerman
Kelly (PA)	Pocan	Wexton
Khanna	Porter	Wild
Kildee	Posey	Williams (GA)
Kilmer	Pressley	Williams (TX)
Kim (CA)	Price (NC)	

Wilson (FL) Wittman  
Wilson (SC) Womack

Yakym  
Zeldin

[Roll No. 499]

## YEAS—406

Biggs Good (VA) Perry  
Bishop (NC) Greene (GA) Rosendale  
Boebert Griffith Roy  
Buck Harris Scalise  
Burchett Hice (GA) Van Duyne  
Cline Massie Weber (TX)  
Cloud McClintock  
Estes Norman

## NOT VOTING—9

Cheney Miller (IL) Peters  
Kinzinger Mullin Rice (NY)  
McKinley Murphy (FL) Yarmuth

□ 1634

Mr. FERGUSON changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE  
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei Garbarino Maloney, Sean P.  
(Balderson) (Miller-Meeks) (Pappas)  
Axne (Wild) Gibbs Meeks (Horsford)  
Barragán (Balderson) Meng (Escobar)  
(Correa) Gohmert (Weber  
(TX)) Newman (Correa)  
Bass (Cicilline) (TX)) O'Halleran  
Blunt Rochester Gonzalez, (Stanton)  
(Kelly (IL)) Vicente Omar (Bowman)  
Brooks (Moore) (Correa) Owens (Stewart)  
(AL)) Gooden (TX) Palazzo  
Brown (MD) (Miller-Meeks) (Fleischmann)  
(Evans) Gosar (Weber Porter (Neguse)  
(TX)) Pressley  
Butterfield Johnson (GA) (Neguse)  
(Beyer) (Pallone) Reschenthaler  
Cárdenas Johnson (TX) (Van Drew)  
(Correa) (Pallone) Roybal-Allard  
Cawthorn Khanna (Pappas) (Correa)  
(Donalds) Kim (NJ) Rush (Beyer)  
Cherfilus- (Pallone) Ryan (OH)  
McCormick Kind (Beyer) (Correa)  
(Brown (OH)) Kirkpatrick Simpson  
Conway (Pallone) (Fulcher)  
(Valadao) LaTurner (Carter (GA)  
Craig (Stevens) (Valadao) Carter (LA)  
Curtis (Moore) Lawson (FL) Carter (TX)  
(UT)) (Evans) Cartwright  
DeFazio Levin (MI) Case  
(Pallone) (Correa) Casten  
Demings (Castor Long Watson Coleman  
(FL)) (Fleischmann) (Pallone)  
DeSaulnier Loudermilk Welch (Pallone)  
(Beyer) (Fleischmann) Williams (GA)  
Gaetz (Bishop Lowenthal (McBath)  
(NC)) (Huffman) Wilson (SC)  
(Timmons)

Adams DeLauro Johnson (OH)  
Aderholt DelBene Johnson (SD)  
Aguiar Demings Johnson (TX)  
Allen DeSaulnier Jones  
Allred DesJarlais Jordan  
Amodei Diaz-Balart Joyce (OH)  
Armstrong Dingell Joyce (PA)  
Arrington Doggett Kahele  
Auchincloss Donalds Kaptur  
Doyle, Michael Katko  
F. Keating  
Babin Duncan Keller  
Bacon Dunn Kelly (IL)  
Baird Ellzey Kelly (MS)  
Balderson Emmer Kelly (PA)  
Banks Escobar Khanna  
Barr Eshoo Kildee  
Barragán Espallat Kilmer  
Bass Estes Kim (CA)  
Beatty Bentz Kim (NJ)  
Benz Evans Kind  
Bera Fallon Kirkpatrick  
Bergman Feenstra Krishnamoorthi  
Beyer Ferguson Kuster  
Bice (OK) Finstad Kustoff  
Bilirakis Fischbach LaHood  
Bishop (GA) Fitzgerald LaMalfa  
Blumenauer Fitzpatrick  
Blunt Rochester Fleischmann  
Boebert Fletcher Lamb  
Bonamici Flood Lamborn  
Bost Flores Langevin  
Bourdeaux Posters Larsen (WA)  
Bowman Foe Larson (CT)  
Boyle, Brendan Fox LaTurner  
F. Frankel, Lois  
Brady Scott Lawrence  
Brown (MD) Gallagher Lawson (FL)  
Brown (OH) Gallego Lee (CA)  
Brownley Garamendi Lee (NV)  
Buck Garbarino Leger Fernandez  
Bucshon Garcia (CA) Lesko  
Budd Garcia (IL) Letlow  
Burchett Garcia (TX) Levin (CA)  
Burgess Lieu Levin (MI)  
Bush Gimenez Gibbs  
Bustos Gohmert Lieu  
Butterfield Golden Lofgren  
Calvert Gomez Long  
Cammack Gonzales, Tony Loudermilk  
Carbajal Gonzalez, (OH) Lowenthal  
Cárdenas Gonzalez, Luria  
Carey Vicente Lynch  
Carl Good (VA) Mace  
Carson Gooden (TX) Malinowski  
Carter (GA) Gosar Malliotakis  
Carter (LA) Gottheimer Maloney,  
Carter (TX) Granger Carolyn B.  
Cartwright Graves (LA) Maloney, Sean  
Case Graves (MO) Mann  
Casten Green (TN) Manning  
Castor (FL) Green, Al (TX) Mast  
Castro (TX) Griffith Matsui  
Cawthorn Grijalva McBath  
Chabot Grothman McCarthy  
Cherfilus- Guest McCaul  
McCormick Guthrie McClain  
Chu Harder (CA) McCollum  
Cicilline Harris McGovern  
Clark (MA) Harshbarger McHenry  
Clarke (NY) Hartzler McNerney  
Cleaver Hayes Meeks  
Cline Meijer Meng  
Cloud Meng Meuser  
Clyburn Herrera Beutler Miller (WV)  
Cohen Hice (GA) Miller-Meeks  
Cole Higgins (LA) Moolenaar  
Comer Higgins (NY) Mooney  
Connolly Hill Moore (AL)  
Conway Himes Moore (UT)  
Cooper Hinson Moore (WI)  
Correa Hollingsworth Morelle  
Costa Horsford Moulton  
Courtney Houlihan Mrvan  
Craig Hoyer Murphy (NC)  
Crawford Hudson Nadler  
Crenshaw Huffman Napolitano  
Crow Huizenga Neal  
Cuellar Issa Neguse  
Curtis Jackson Nehls  
Davids (KS) Jackson Lee Newhouse  
Davidson Jacobs (CA) Newman  
Davis, Danny K. Jacobs (NY)  
Davis, Rodney Jayapal Norcross  
Dean Jeffries O'Halleran  
DeFazio Johnson (GA) Obernolte  
DeGette Johnson (LA) Ocasio-Cortez

Omar Scanlon Thompson (PA)  
Owens Schakowsky Tiffany  
Palazzo Schiff Timmons  
Pallone Schneider Titus  
Palmer Schrader Tlaib  
Panetta Schrier Tonko  
Pappas Schweikert Torres (CA)  
Pascrell Scott (VA) Torres (NY)  
Payne Scott, Austin Trahan  
Peltola Scott, David Trone  
Pence Sempolinski Turner  
Perlmutter Sewell Underwood  
Perry Sherman Upton  
Pfluger Sherrill Valadao  
Phillips Simpson Van Drew  
Pingree Sires Van Duyne  
Pocan Slotkin Vargas  
Porter Smith (MO) Veasey  
Posey Smith (NE) Velázquez  
Pressley Smith (NJ) Wagner  
Price (NC) Smith (WA) Walberg  
Quigley Smucker Waltz  
Raskin Soto Wasserman  
Reschenthaler Spanberger Schultz  
Rice (SC) Spartz Waters  
Rodgers (WA) Speier Watson Coleman  
Rogers (AL) Stansbury Weber (TX)  
Rogers (KY) Stanton Webster (FL)  
Rose Stauber Welch  
Ross Steel Wenstrup  
Rouzer Stefanik Westerman  
Roybal-Allard Steil Wexton  
Ruiz Stevens Wild  
Ruppersberger Stewart Williams (GA)  
Rush Strickland Williams (TX)  
Rutherford Suozzi Wilson (FL)  
Ryan (NY) Swallow Wilson (SC)  
Ryan (OH) Takano Wittman  
Salazar Taylor Womack  
Sánchez Tenney Yakym  
Sarbanes Thompson (CA) Zeldin  
Scalise Thompson (MS)

## NAYS—14

Biggs Gaetz Rosendale  
Bishop (NC) Greene (GA) Roy  
Brooks Massie Sessions  
Clyde McClintock Steube  
Fulcher Norman

## NOT VOTING—11

Buchanan Mfume Peters  
Cheney Miller (IL) Rice (NY)  
Kinzinger Mullin Yarmuth  
McKinley Murphy (FL)

□ 1648

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE  
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei DeSaulnier Lawson (FL)  
(Balderson) (Beyer) (Evans)  
Axne (Wild) Gaetz (Bishop Levin (MI)  
Barragán (NC)) (Correa)  
(Correa) Garbarino Long  
(Miller-Meeks) (Fleischmann)  
Bass (Cicilline) Gibbs Loudermilk  
Blunt Rochester (Balderson) (Fleischmann)  
(Kelly (IL)) Gohmert (Weber Lowenthal  
(AL)) (TX)) (Huffman)  
Brown (MD) Gonzalez, Maloney, Sean P.  
(Evans) Vicente (Pappas)  
Butterfield (Correa) Meeks (Horsford)  
(Beyer) Gooden (TX) Meng (Escobar)  
Cárdenas (Miller-Meeks) Newman (Correa)  
(Correa) Gosar (Weber O'Halleran  
Cawthorn (TX)) (Stanton)  
(Donalds) Johnson (GA) Omar (Bowman)  
Cherfilus- (Pallone) Owens (Stewart)  
McCormick Johnson (TX) Palazzo  
(Brown (OH)) (Pallone) (Fleischmann)  
Conway Khanna (Pappas) Porter (Neguse)  
(Valadao) Kim (NJ) Pressley  
Craig (Stevens) (Pallone) (Neguse)  
Curtis (Moore) Kind (Beyer) Reschenthaler  
(UT)) Kirkpatrick (Van Drew)  
DeFazio (Pallone) Roybal-Allard  
Demings (Castor LaTurner (Correa)  
(FL)) (Valadao) Rush (Beyer)

PRO BONO WORK TO EMPOWER  
AND REPRESENT ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3115) to remove the 4-year sunset from the Pro bono Work to Empower and Represent Act of 2018 on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 406, nays 14, not voting 11, as follows:



Ryan (OH)	Speier (Huffman)	Welch (Pallone)
(Correa)	Swalwell	Williams (GA)
Simpson	(Correa)	(McBath)
(Fulcher)	Watson Coleman	Wilson (SC)
Sires (Pallone)	(Pallone)	(Timmons)

#### FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Ms. Byrd, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has agreed to without amendment a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H.J. Res. 100. Joint Resolution to provide for a resolution with respect to the unresolved disputes between certain railroads represented by the National Carriers' Conference Committee of the National Railway Labor Conference and certain of their employees.

The message also announced that the Senate has not agreed to a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 119. Concurrent Resolution providing for a correction in the enrollment of H.J. Res. 100.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 4171. An Act to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and for other purposes.

#### PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE CONSIDERED AS FIRST SPONSOR OF H.R. 5296

Ms. BONAMICI. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered to be the first sponsor of H.R. 5296, a bill originally introduced by Representative CHARLIE CRIST of Florida, for the purpose of adding cosponsors and requesting reprintings pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

#### HONORING CORPORAL HIROSHI "HERSHEY" MIYAMURA

(Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate a hero.

Yesterday morning, the city of Gallup and all New Mexicans lost a leader and patriot when Corporal Hiroshi "Hershey" Miyamura passed away.

Corporal Miyamura volunteered to serve in the Korean war after his defense of our country in World War II. The call of service is one that a select few among us choose to answer. He chose to answer it twice.

In 1951, he fought a barrage of enemy attacks that threatened his company, engaging in hand-to-hand combat. He singlehandedly held the line, giving his squad time to reach safety. He would spend the next 27 months as a prisoner of war.

Corporal Miyamura was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for his service, only learning of his achievement upon his release in 1953. He was the second-to-last living Korean war Medal of Honor recipient. Now, his passing reminds us of the sacrifices our veterans make to defend our Nation.

Madam Speaker, we will remember him and miss him. Most of all, we will always honor him.

#### REMEMBERING FRANK SCHIEFELBEIN, JR.

(Mr. EMMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. EMMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Frank Schiefelbein, Jr.

Frank passed away earlier this week at the age of 89. Frank, or "Big Frank," as so many of us knew him, is survived by his wife, Frosty. Over the course of their nearly 70-year marriage, they were blessed with 9 children, 32 grandchildren, and 31 great-grandchildren, with number 32 on the way.

Big Frank was a giant in Minnesota agriculture. Following in his father's footsteps as a farmer, Big Frank grew his herd of Angus cattle to the largest in Minnesota and one of the largest in the United States. He was an active member of the Minnesota Cattlemen's Association.

Today, his sons carry on that legacy, with seven of them working on the farm and his son Don serving as president of the National Beef Cattlemen's Association.

After the tragic loss of their third son, Bill, to an 11-year battle with schizophrenia, Big Frank spent thousands of hours helping those in need, advocating for legislation to address the mental health crisis and ensuring better care for those struggling.

Big Frank was known for his big personality. His loss will be felt by all of us who had the privilege to know him. He was a great man who led an incredible life.

#### RECOGNIZING TACKLE BOX 2

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to share another good news story from Ohio's Ninth Congressional District.

With the new Ninth District stretching from the Indiana border to Sandusky County and beyond, my team and I are wasting no time in getting out and introducing ourselves and making new friends.

Over the Thanksgiving break, I had the pleasure of stopping by Tackle Box 2 in Fremont, Ohio, an iconic fish house pub along the banks of the Sandusky River. That fish house is home to a remarkable array of fishing memorabilia, tasty food, especially the

perch, and a very friendly and welcoming staff, as you will see here.

Pictured are Angela, Rose, Carla, and Linda, new friends I made who take pride in their hard work and their community. In the hard jobs that they work, they serve guests with a welcoming smile—wonderful, smiley faces—and such a warm presence.

Angela, Rose, Carla, and Linda, as we move into the excitement and tugs of heart of the holiday season, may the joy each of you and your colleagues make possible be returned to you sevenfold.

The ethic of hard work and kindness beats fully in the hearts of these fine women.

#### HONORING RUTH WARD

(Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the tenure of my longtime scheduler, director of operations, and policy adviser, Ruth Ward.

After 6 extraordinary years on Capitol Hill, Ruth is leaving public service for a new opportunity, and she is also adding a second baby to the family in the process.

My wife, Kelly, and I have known Ruth for many years and have admired her work and exceptional talents long before she joined our team after my election to Congress in 2016.

Ruth has been more than a consummate professional and office coordinator. She has brought faithful perspective and wise counsel. She has mentored countless young staffers, and she has opened her home to those who are away from family during the holidays.

Ruth has been like family to all of us. Everybody on Team Johnson will miss her presence terribly.

Madam Speaker, we thank her for her invaluable contributions to the people of our home State of Louisiana and ensure her that she and Richard and their young family will remain in our prayers as they pursue the next steps in their journey.

We are grateful, Ruth. Thank you for a job well done.

□ 1700

#### THANKING VOTERS OF NEW JERSEY'S 10TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

(Mr. PAYNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today for an issue that I have wanted to address for several weeks. I want to thank the voters of New Jersey's 10th Congressional District for reelecting me to Congress.

It is a tremendous privilege to represent my district, one that I honor

every day when I take actions to better the lives of the people in my district.

The district will look different for the 118th Congress. I will miss representing the communities of Bayonne, Bloomfield, Glen Ridge, Maplewood, Rahway, and South Orange. But I welcome the communities of Caldwell, Cranford, Essex Falls, Garwood, and Kenilworth into my district.

Now that the election is over, Congress must work together with President Biden to lower inflation and gas prices. Americans are struggling, and we must do everything we can to help them.

Again, I thank the voters of my district for their trust and confidence as I continue to represent them in Congress.

#### RETURNING TO CONGRESS

(Mrs. BOEBERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BOEBERT. Madam Speaker, the American people have spoken. They have fired you and have chosen to end the Democrats' one-party rule throughout our government.

The days of this Chamber being treated as PELOSI's house instead of the people's House are over. The American people will once again be allowed into this Chamber to see their Representatives at work.

Republicans made a lot of promises on the campaign trail. It is time we make good on those promises.

We must defund the 87,000 IRS agents that the Democrats hired; increase domestic energy production; get to the bottom of Hunter Biden's corruption and, of course, the big guy, who is at least compromised by 10 percent; reinstate the service men and women who were shamefully discharged because they refused to take the COVID vaccine; reduce government spending and curb inflation; secure the southern border, at which there is a complete invasion; and reduce the flow of China's fentanyl into our communities.

Republicans across America ran on these policies. God help us if we fail to deliver on them.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ). Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair and not to a perceived viewing audience.

#### ENDING THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC

(Mr. NORCROSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. NORCROSS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak on behalf of those struggling with the disease of addiction. Over the last few years, it has been brutal on Americans suffering from opioid use disorder—100,000 dead within 12 months. These overdoses are horrible.

This relentless disease has left heartbroken families across this country

asking why there isn't more support for our loved ones in the grip of addiction.

In today's paper, Leigh Ann Caldwell of The Washington Post reported that a cartel of clinics is trying to block legislation that would help address the opioid epidemic. Her article quotes a special interest leader saying he doesn't trust doctors.

Seventy-seven million people lack easy access to a clinic, but he doesn't want his patients to be treated by doctors he doesn't trust. Maybe he wants to protect the monopoly of these for-profit clinics.

It is time for us to decide that what is more important is ending the opioid epidemic. These cartels must stop.

#### OUR BORDER IS A DISASTER

(Mr. MEUSER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MEUSER. Madam Speaker, it is universally understood that our border is an unforgivable, unmitigated disaster.

Since President Biden took office there have been: 4 million illegal crossings; over 1 million gotaways; 98 individuals on the terror watch list apprehended, and God knows how many we didn't catch; over 800 have died crossing the border; one in three women are sexually assaulted on the journey; and over 14,000 pounds of deadly fentanyl seized, a single-year record.

Illegal drugs have contributed to the deaths of over 107,000 mostly young Americans in the last year. Sadly, 14 of our CBP agents have committed suicide this year, as well.

Despite all of this horrifying data, President Biden and Secretary Mayorkas tell us that this border is secure—unforgivable rhetoric that is insulting to the American people.

The Biden administration, Madam Speaker, has no plan for the massive additional influx which will occur in just a few weeks when title 42 ends, a complete dereliction of duty.

#### INVESTING IN CLEAN ENERGY FUTURE

(Ms. BROWNLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. BROWNLEY. Madam Speaker, there is perhaps no greater threat to our future than the climate crisis.

House Democrats understand the severity of this existential threat and the harm it poses to the American people, our health, our national security, and our economic prosperity.

That is why House Democrats have championed comprehensive and sustainable investments in a clean energy future. Our efforts were relentless to secure passage of the Inflation Reduction Act, which includes historic investments in climate action. By investing in smart policies for clean, secure

American energy production, this law makes monumental strides in fighting the climate crisis, all while creating millions of good-paying jobs.

While congressional Republicans remain occupied with lining the pockets of Big Oil, global corporations that saw record profits while Americans struggled to make ends meet, Democrats remain steadfast in putting people over politics as we continue to work to protect our planet and a strong, prosperous future for working families.

#### STRENGTHENING THE AMERICAN ECONOMY

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, why would President Biden rather meet our energy needs by negotiating with Saudi Arabia and Venezuela, nations that regularly imprison political dissidents and engage in torture and execution, than mobilize our own American energy sector and economy?

Why should we support the economies of these brutal dictatorships while destroying our domestic oil production, which could supply all the energy we would ever need, plus our friends across the sea?

Instead, burdensome regulations and disincentives to invest in it are what we get.

At this moment, millions of Uyghurs are suffering horrifically in concentration camps. Thousands of Chinese protesters are reacting against these brutal, harsh zero-COVID policies in China, yet America continues to be dependent on China's supply chains.

To seriously challenge China's atrocious human rights record, we must expand U.S. manufacturing and assert our own economic competitiveness and also stop our overdependence on Chinese products.

As we enter a new year and new Congress, we must get started to make America dependent upon ourselves.

#### COMPLETE FISCAL YEAR 2003 APPROPRIATIONS

(Mr. MRVAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MRVAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to encourage all of my colleagues to complete our work and finalize the fiscal year 2023 appropriations measures.

We have a constitutional obligation to fund government operations, and I also would highlight the vital importance of community-funded projects included in these measures.

Notably, for the incredible law enforcement personnel in the First Congressional District of Indiana, I am grateful for the inclusion of specific funds for the Porter County Sheriff's Office, the Whiting Police Department, and the Gary Police Department. These

critical funds will be used for equipment upgrades, including license plate readers and in-car cameras, which will improve the ability of our police officers to protect our communities and increase public safety.

I urge my colleagues to focus on the completing of this necessary work to support our first responders and the economic vitality of our Nation.

CRISIS ON SOUTHERN BORDER

(Mr. GROTHMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, I use this opportunity to try to wake up our slumbering press corps on another very relevant story related to the southern border.

In the last week, it became apparent that, in the last month, 73,000 illegal immigrants snuck across the border without touching the Border Patrol.

So you understand, when you hear these numbers, 150,000, 180,000 people crossing every month, most of those people are people that are at least touched by the Border Patrol before they are given an appearance date at which they have to appear before some judicial forum. But there are also people who sneak across the border without being touched by the Border Patrol.

We had 70,000 gotaways in November. That is the all-time high—without any perfunctory analysis at all, 73,000.

The border crisis is the greatest it has ever been. I beg the press corps in this country to wake up. That 73,000 figure ought to be the banner story in every newspaper across the country. We know that most of those papers won't even cover it. They are off covering some Hollywood floozy.

CONGRATULATING DORDT UNIVERSITY MEN'S BASKETBALL COACH BRIAN VAN HAAFTEN

(Mr. FEENSTRA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FEENSTRA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dordt University men's basketball Coach Brian Van Haaften on his 500th career win.

Dordt, my alma mater, bested Governors State 113-82, clinching their eighth win of the season and Brian's 500th all-time win.

In just four seasons, Brian has led Dordt to 79 victories, elevating the Defenders to new heights.

Since 1988, he has dedicated his time and talents to developing young men not only as basketball players but also as upstanding citizens and men of faith.

A man of deep faith, he teaches his players the Christian values that connect our families in Sioux County: teamwork, hard work, sportsmanship, and humility.

Brian is a phenomenal asset to Dordt University and an integral part of the community.

Congratulations again, Brian, on the incredible achievement. Here's to 500 more.

PUBLICATION OF BUDGETARY MATERIAL

REVISION TO THE AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,  
Washington, DC, December 1, 2022.

MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to sections 1 and 2 of House Resolution 1151 (H. Res. 1151; 117th Congress) and the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (CBA), I hereby submit for printing in the Congressional Record a revision to the aggregates and allocations set forth in the Statement of Aggregates, Allocations, and Other Budgetary Levels for Fiscal Year 2023 published in the Congressional Record on June 21, 2022, as revised.

This adjustment responds to House consideration of the bill, the Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Home Visiting Reauthorization Act of 2022 (H.R. 8876), as provided for consideration in the House pursuant to H. Res. 1499 (117th Congress). This adjustment is allowable under sections 1 and 2 of H. Res. 1151 (117th Congress). It shall apply while that legislation is under consideration and take effect upon the enactment of that legislation.

Accordingly, I am revising the aggregate spending level for fiscal years 2023 and the allocation for the House Committee on Ways and Means for fiscal year 2023 and fiscal years 2023-2032. For purposes of enforcing titles III and IV of the CBA and other budgetary enforcement provisions, the revised aggregates and allocation are to be considered as aggregates and allocations included in the budget resolution, pursuant to the Statement published in the Congressional Record on June 21, 2022, as revised.

Questions may be directed to Jennifer Wheelock or Kellie Larkin of the Budget Committee staff.

Sincerely,  
JOHN YARMUTH,  
Chairman.

TABLE 1.—BUDGET AGGREGATE TOTALS  
(On-budget amounts in millions of dollars)

	2023	2023–2032
Current Aggregate:		
Budget Authority .....	4,553,091	n.a.
Outlays .....	4,692,525	n.a.
Revenues .....	3,753,670	42,984,390
Revision for the Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Health Home Visiting Reauthorization Act of 2022 (H.R. 8876):		
Budget Authority .....	– 2,419	n.a.
Outlays .....	14	n.a.
Revenues .....	– – –	– – –
Revised Aggregates:		
Budget Authority .....	4,550,672	n.a.
Outlays .....	4,692,539	n.a.
Revenues .....	3,753,670	42,984,390

n.a. = Not applicable because annual appropriations for fiscal years 2024 through 2032 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

TABLE 2.—REVISED ALLOCATION OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS  
(On-budget amounts in millions of dollars)

	2023	2023–2032
Current Allocation:		
Budget Authority .....	1,355,818	19,185,264
Outlays .....	1,358,607	19,191,178
Revision for Advancing Telehealth Beyond COVID-19 Act of 2022 (H.R. 4040):		
Budget Authority .....	– 2,419	30
Outlays .....	14	– – –
Revised Allocation:		
Budget Authority .....	1,353,399	19,185,294
Outlays .....	1,358,621	19,191,178

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 521. An act to permit disabled law enforcement officers, customs and border protection officers, firefighters, air traffic controllers, nuclear materials couriers, members of the Capitol Police, members of the Supreme Court Police, employees of the Central Intelligence Agency performing intelligence activities abroad or having specialized security requirements, and diplomatic security special agents of the Department of State to receive retirement benefits in the same manner as if they had not been disabled.

H.R. 7132. An act to preserve safe access to communications services for survivors of domestic violence and other crimes, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The Speaker announced her signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 3669.—An act to designate the medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs in metropolitan Atlanta, Georgia, as the “Joseph Maxwell Cleland Atlanta Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center”.

S. 4359.—An act to designate the regional office of the Department of Veterans Affairs in metropolitan Atlanta as the “Senator Johnny Isakson Department of Veterans Affairs Atlanta Regional Office”, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 1 of House Resolution 1230, the House stands adjourned until 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 5 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, December 2, 2022, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-6050. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final regulations — Institutional Eligibility Under the Higher Education Act of 1965, as Amended; Student Assistance General Provisions; Federal Perkins Loan Program; Federal Family Education Loan Program; and William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program [Docket ID: ED-2021-OPE-0077] (RIN: 1840-AD53; 1840-AD59; 1840-AD70; 1840-AD71) received November 14, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

EC-6051. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — 2,6-Pyridinedicarboxylic Acid; Exemption From the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2019-0601; FRL-10400-01-OCSP] received November 22, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-6052. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Sulfur Dioxide; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2021-0203; FRL-10212-01-OCSP] received November 17, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-6053. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Cyclaniliprole; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2021-0387; FRL-10030-01-OCSP] received November 17, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-6054. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Mississippi; Revision of Excess Emissions Provisions [EPA-R04-OAR-2022-0219; FRL-9911-02-R4] received November 17, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-6055. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Colorado; Reg 3 NSR and APEN Updates [EPA-R08-OAR-2022-0103; FRL-9624-02-R8] received November 17, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-6056. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Community Right-to-Know; Adopting 2022 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Codes for Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Reporting [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2022-0387; FRL-9529-02-OCSP] (RIN: 2070-AL09) received November 17, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-6057. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Control of Air Pollution from Aircraft Engines: Emission Standards and Test Procedures [EPA-HQ-OAR-2019-0660; FRL-7558-02-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AU69) received November 17, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-6058. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances (21-1.5e) [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2020-0588; FRL-8582-01-OCSP] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received November 22, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-6059. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's issuance of regulatory guide — Fitness-For-Duty Programs for Commercial Power Reactor and Category I Special Nuclear Material Licensees [Regulatory Guide 5.89, Revision 0] received November 14, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-6060. A letter from the Director, Office of Acquisition Policy, Office of Government-wide Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's summary presentation of final rules — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition

sition Circular 2022-08; Introduction [Docket No.: FAR-2022-0051, Sequence No.: 5] received October 14, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-6061. A letter from the Branch of Administrative Support Services, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Reclassification of Palo de Rosa From Endangered to Threatened With a Section 4(d) Rule [Docket No.: FWS-R4-ES-2020-0059; FF09E22000 FXES1113090FEDR 223] (RIN: 1018-BE56) received November 14, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-6062. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Restoring Protective Human Health Criteria in Washington [EPA-HQ-OW-2015-0174; FRL-7253.1-02-OW] (RIN: 2040-AG21) received November 17, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-6063. A letter from the Senior Attorney Advisor, Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Indefinite Delivery and Indefinite Quantity Contracts for Federal-Aid Construction [FHWA Docket No.: FHWA-2018-0017] (RIN: 2125-AF83) received November 14, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York: Committee on Oversight and Reform. House Resolution 1412. Resolution of inquiry directing the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to the projected inflationary impact of the implementation of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, the Build Back Better Act, and the Infrastructure and Jobs Act in conjunction with the Build Back Better Act, adversely; with an amendment (Rept. 117-588). Referred to the House Calendar.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 9372. A bill to facilitate pipeline construction and limit regulatory and litigation delays under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Natural Resources, and Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RUTHERFORD (for himself, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. BUDD,

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Ms. MACE, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. DUNN, Mr. MAST, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. WEBSTER of Florida):

H.R. 9373. A bill to provide that the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall not issue an interim or final rule that includes an area closure in the South Atlantic for species managed under the Snapper-Grouper Fishery Management Plan until the South Atlantic Great Red Snapper Count study is complete and the data related to that study is integrated into the stock assessment; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MEEKS:

H.R. 9374. A bill to direct the Secretary of State to develop and submit to Congress a strategy and implementation plan outlining United States efforts to counter the malign influence and activities of the Russian Federation and its proxies in Africa, Latin America, the Middle East, and other regions as appropriate, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. TITUS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. EVANS, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. KILMER, and Ms. ROSS):

H.R. 9375. A bill to establish a grant program to address the crises in accessing affordable housing and child care through the co-location of housing and child care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LUCAS (for himself, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mr. BABIN, Mrs. KIM of California, and Mr. ELLZEY):

H.R. 9376. A bill to provide for a coordinated Federal initiative to accelerate unmanned aircraft systems civilian and advanced air mobility research and development for economic and national security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Reform, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BARRAGÁN:

H.R. 9377. A bill to establish the National Patient Safety Board; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs, and Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BURGESS (for himself and Mr. BERA):

H.R. 9378. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to clarify manufacturer transparency reporting requirements for certain transfers used for educational purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. CASE, Mr. LIEU, Ms.

TITUS, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. CARSON, Ms. DEAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. ROSS, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. SOTO, Mr. KILMER, Ms. WEXTON, Ms. WILD, Mr. TRONE, and Ms. KUSTER):

H.R. 9379. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the VA Work-Study program; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas (for himself and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 9380. A bill to amend title 31 and title 10, United States Code, to address claims of the United States Government relating to certain treatment received by civilians at military medical treatment facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. VEASEY, and Mr. HUDSON):

H.R. 9381. A bill to designate the Russian-based PMC Wagner Group as a foreign terrorist organization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas (for herself, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, and Mr. SOTO):

H.R. 9382. A bill to transfer administrative jurisdiction of certain Federal lands from the Army Corps of Engineers to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to take such lands into trust for the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. FERGUSON (for himself, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Mrs. MCBATH):

H.R. 9383. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 151 Highway 74 South in Peachtree City, Georgia, as the "SFC Shawn McCloskey Post Office"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. FOSTER (for himself and Ms. UNDERWOOD):

H.R. 9384. A bill to designate the Department of Energy Integrated Engineering Research Center Federal Building located at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, Illinois, as the "Helen Edwards Engineering Research Center"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 9385. A bill to impose restrictions on the investment in Chinese companies by tax-exempt entities; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HARDER of California (for himself, Mr. COSTA, and Ms. BROWNLEY):

H.R. 9386. A bill to protect clean air and public health by expanding fenceline and ambient air monitoring and access to air quality information for communities affected by air pollution, to require hazardous air pollutant monitoring at the fenceline of facilities whose emissions are linked to local health threats, to ensure the Environmental Protection Agency promulgates rules that require hazardous air pollutant data measurement and electronic submission at fencelines and stacks of industrial source categories, to expand and strengthen the national ambient air quality monitoring network, to deploy

air sensors in communities affected by air pollution, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. HAYES (for herself, Mrs. DINGELL, and Ms. ROSS):

H.R. 9387. A bill to strengthen civil rights protections against harassment based on sex, race, color, national origin, disability, or age; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HUFFMAN (for himself, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. LIEU, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. LEVIN of California, and Mr. CASTEN):

H.R. 9388. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to carry out certain activities to protect communities from the harmful effects of plastics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Agriculture, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JACKSON (for himself, Mr. ROY, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. FALLON, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. STEUBE, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. DUNCAN, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. BABIN, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. GROTHMAN, and Mr. WENSTRUP):

H.R. 9389. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to restrict the Secretary of Defense from paying or reimbursing expenses relating to abortion services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. JAYAPAL (for herself, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. JONES, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. PORTER, Ms. SCANLON, and Mr. TAKANO):

H.R. 9390. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to require disclosure of conflicts of interest with respect to rulemaking, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota (for himself, Mr. COLE, Mr. BACON, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. CRENSHAW, and Mr. MULLIN):

H.R. 9391. A bill to provide that identification documents issued by tribal governments are generally accorded the same treatment under Federal criminal law as identification documents issued by the Federal Government or by a State or local government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MEUSER (for himself, Ms. WILD, and Mr. MANN):

H.R. 9392. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to extend the Medicare-dependent hospital program and to update the calculation of the hospital specific rate for such hospitals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOONEY:

H.R. 9393. A bill to protect State and Federal courts' primary and inherent authority to regulate and oversee the legal profession by prohibiting Federal agencies from regulating licensed attorneys and law firms engaged in litigation activities, prohibiting opposing parties in legal actions from bringing private rights of action against such attorneys and law firms for their litigation activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. OWENS (for himself and Mrs. HINSON):

H.R. 9394. A bill to amend the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 to reauthorize and update the Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. POCAN:

H.R. 9395. A bill to amend the Agricultural Foreign Investment Disclosure Act of 1978 to require additional reporting and public disclosure of information; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. SÁNCHEZ (for herself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 9396. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to promote the increased use of renewable natural gas, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other harmful transportation-related emissions that contribute to poor air quality, and to increase job creation and economic opportunity throughout the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SPANBERGER (for herself, Mr. STEWART, and Mr. KEATING):

H.R. 9397. A bill to promote global internet freedom; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. STEFANIK (for herself, Mr. CRENSHAW, Ms. SALAZAR, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. VAN DREW, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. LATURNER, and Mr. GUEST):

H.R. 9398. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for behavioral health of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. TONKO (for himself and Mr. HUFFMAN):

H.R. 9399. A bill to require assessments of opportunities to install and maintain floating photovoltaic solar panels at Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TRONE:

H.R. 9400. A bill to provide for a study by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine on the potential benefits on population health outcomes of incorporating into the Federal legislative process tools that measure the impacts of proposed legislation (including in areas outside of health care) on health and health disparities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TRONE:

H.R. 9401. A bill to designate a laboratory as the National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia (for herself and Ms. LEE of California):

H.R. 9402. A bill to require the coverage of testing for certain sexually transmitted infections without the imposition of cost sharing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Armed Services, Veterans' Affairs, and Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CLYDE:

H. Res. 1502. A resolution of inquiry requesting the President and directing the Attorney General to transmit, respectively, certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to violent extremism against pregnancy centers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DONALDS (for himself, Ms. MACE, Mr. MAST, and Mr. GOSAR):

H. Res. 1503. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to prohibit in any bill, joint resolution, or conference report appropriating funds for relief and emergency assistance in response to major disasters the inclusion of any provision which appropriates or otherwise makes available funds for any other purpose; to the Committee on Rules.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. COHEN, Ms. TITUS, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. MENG, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. CARSON, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. KILMER, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. BUSH, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Ms. WATERS):

H. Res. 1504. A resolution supporting the goals of World AIDS Day; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. DUNN, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SOTO, and Mr. CÁRDENAS):

H. Res. 1505. A resolution recognizing the 50th anniversary of the Consumer Product Safety Commission; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia (for herself and Ms. LEE of California):

H. Res. 1506. A resolution expressing support for continued investment to complete the development of an HIV vaccine; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

ML-243. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Alaska, relative to House Joint Resolution No. 16, encouraging the United States Congress to pass legislation granting the Hmong veterans of the Vietnam War access to the same veteran benefits received by United States veterans; which was referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

ML-244. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Alaska, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 25, standing in solidarity with the people of Ukraine during this hor-

rific and unnecessary war; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 9372.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. RUTHERFORD:

H.R. 9373.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the US Constitution

By Mr. MEEKS:

H.R. 9374.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 9375.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. LUCAS:

H.R. 9376.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8,

Clause 18:

“The Congress shall have Power . . . To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.”

By Ms. BARRAGÁN:

H.R. 9377.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 9378.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 9379.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the power to “regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.”

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:

H.R. 9380.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Constitutional Authority—Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. I, Sec. 8, Clause 18)

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I, SECTION 8: POWERS OF CONGRESS CLAUSE 18

The Congress shall have power . . . To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 9381.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas:

H.R. 9382.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mr. FERGUSON:

H.R. 9383.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution, to “provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States.”

By Mr. FOSTER:

H.R. 9384.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 9385.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Taxing Clause: Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. HARDER of California:

H.R. 9386.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mrs. HAYES:

H.R. 9387.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. HUFFMAN:

H.R. 9388.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. JACKSON:

H.R. 9389.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. JAYAPAL:

H.R. 9390.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

H.R. 9391.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. MEUSER:

H.R. 9392.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8.

By Mr. MOONEY:

H.R. 9393.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. OWENS:

H.R. 9394.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 9

By Mr. POCAN:

H.R. 9395.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Ms. SANCHEZ:

H.R. 9396.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. SPANBERGER:

H.R. 9397.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Ms. STEFANIK:

H.R. 9398.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. TONKO:

H.R. 9399.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause I

By Mr. TRONE:

H.R. 9400.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. TRONE:

H.R. 9401.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia:

H.R. 9402.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 413: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.

H.R. 554: Mr. FINSTAD.

H.R. 619: Mr. FINSTAD.

H.R. 911: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1082: Mr. SCHIFF and Ms. MACE.

H.R. 1307: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 1321: Mr. FINSTAD.

H.R. 1341: Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 1348: Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas.

Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, and Mr. LAMB.

H.R. 1948: Mr. KIND, Mrs. PELTOLA, and Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 2021: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 2144: Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 2252: Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. POCAN, Mr. BEYER, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. SABLON, and Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 2454: Mr. FINSTAD.

H.R. 2565: Mr. PANETTA and Ms. SLOTKIN.

H.R. 2654: Ms. TENNEY.

H.R. 2974: Mr. HIMES, Mr. FINSTAD, and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 3010: Ms. MANNING.

H.R. 3259: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.

H.R. 3413: Mr. NEWHOUSE and Mr. EMMER.

H.R. 3434: Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 3549: Mr. LIEU.

H.R. 3733: Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 3921: Mrs. HARSHBARGER.

H.R. 4130: Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 4134: Mr. STANTON.

H.R. 5598: Ms. ADAMS and Mr. FOSTER.

H.R. 6026: Mrs. TRAHAN.

H.R. 6186: Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 6207: Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 6268: Ms. BROWN of Ohio.

H.R. 6402: Mrs. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 6498: Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 6572: Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma.

H.R. 6698: Ms. BARRAGAN and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 6817: Mr. BIGGS.

H.R. 6934: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 7079: Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 7353: Mr. ALLEN.

H.R. 7382: Mr. CARBAJAL.

H.R. 7477: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania and Mr. SCHNEIDER.

H.R. 7944: Mr. MALINOWSKI.

H.R. 7947: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 8246: Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma.

H.R. 8336: Ms. PORTER.

H.R. 8514: Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 8558: Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 8580: Mr. FLOOD.

H.R. 8659: Mr. LIEU, Mr. MOULTON, and Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 8708: Mr. ESPAILLAT and Ms. STEVENS.

H.R. 8736: Mr. BUCHANAN.

H.R. 8784: Ms. MANNING.

H.R. 8800: Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, and Mr. GOMEZ.

H.R. 8857: Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 8906: Mr. LATURNER.

H.R. 8913: Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. SEMPOLINSKI, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, and Mr. WALTZ.

H.R. 8958: Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 8994: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 9023: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.

H.R. 9040: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.

H.R. 9049: Ms. ESHOO, Ms. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. COHEN, and Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 9063: Mr. COMER and Mr. BACON.

H.R. 9088: Mr. GROTHMAN and Mr. FINSTAD.

H.R. 9187: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 9195: Mr. FINSTAD.

H.R. 9198: Mr. DONALDS.

H.R. 9202: Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 9243: Mrs. WAGNER.

H.R. 9260: Ms. WILD and Mr. TIFFANY.

H.R. 9300: Ms. TITUS and Mr. CARSON.

H.R. 9319: Mr. CROW.

H.R. 9325: Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK.

H.R. 9346: Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. PANETTA, and Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 9355: Mr. VEASEY.

H.J. Res. 53: Ms. SALAZAR.

H. Con. Res. 110: Ms. WEXTON.

H. Res. 1434: Mr. LIEU and Mr. DESAULNIER.

H. Res. 1481: Mr. COHEN.

H. Res. 1501: Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

PT-154. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Legislature of Rockland County, New York, relative to Resolution No. 535 of 2022, supporting U.S. Congressional bill S.2683 in the U.S. Senate and H.R. 4965 in the U.S. House of Representatives —“The 9/11 Responder and Survivor Health Funding Correction Act”; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.